

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*America's Greatest Asset:*  
**SKILL**



DL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1940

NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

# *This Magazine . .*

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

## **JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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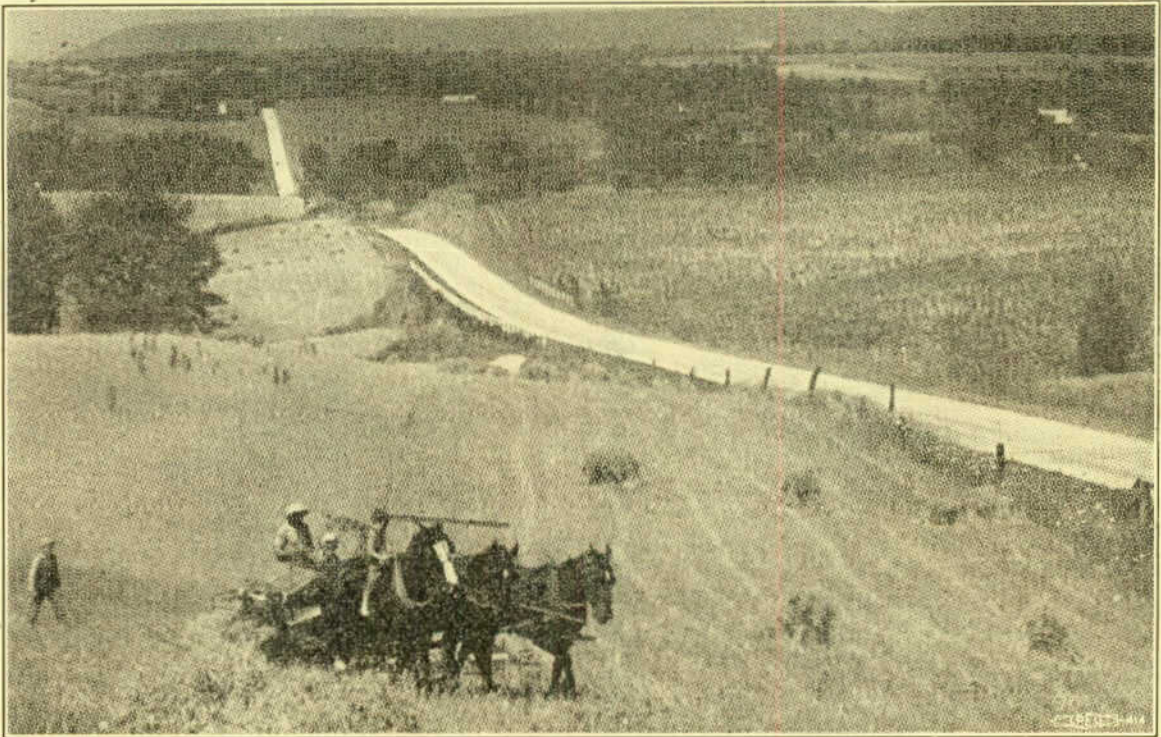
## CHAT

As the saying goes, the editor's job is not all beer and skittles. If the editor is a poor editor, there is always the problem of getting enough material to fill his columns. If the editor is a good editor, there is the problem of getting too much material for his columns. If the editor takes a strong, forthright position on a moot subject, he is likely to attract as many brickbats as he does bouquets, and if he takes a namby-pamby position on a moot subject, he will be charged with being a pen-pushing sissy.

What to leave out of any given number of the magazine may become as painful and as significant a problem as what to include. Always the editor, if he is successful, must have an eye on interesting his readers. He must know what the readers want and give it to them, and he must never debase his publication or corrupt the reader's taste.

If he is a wise editor, he will also know what is going on in the minds of his readers. They will have told him in many open or subtle ways, by letters to the editor—some of them timely, some of them firm, some of them anonymous. An editor can seldom please himself. He must always strive to hold his readers, never flatter them, never cajole them, but please them. Sometimes when an editor strays toward the line of his own interests, he is likely to find that he has transgressed his own readers' interests, and they will soon tell him in no uncertain terms that he is a bad editor.

All of this is, of course, to the good if the editor survives, because it means a lively flow of electric communication between the readers and the publication, and this is really what the JOURNAL should be.



*Throughout America, roads like these beckon toward the horizon. They are symbols of our ongoing life and lead, all citizens hope, to better times, and higher purposes.*



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 11

## AMERICA'S *Path Charted* *By Year's* EVENTS

**W**HEN this is read by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL's million of readers about the middle of November, the national election will be a thing of the immediate past. Whatever the outcome of that election, America's destiny will be considerably controlled by world-shaking events already receding into history.

It is a commonplace statement to declare that 1940 has been a momentous year for all citizens of this turbulent planet. So swiftly have great events arrived and receded that every citizen is a little dizzy, and perhaps callous as a result. Already it seems a far cry since the occupation of Denmark and Norway by German troops, the Battle of Flanders, the retreat from Dunkerque, the collapse of France, and the defense of England.

### PRISONERS OF FASCISM

One thing appears certain—the democratic family has shrunk considerably during the last year. Switzerland is virtually a Nazi prisoner, as is Sweden. These two great democracies are isolated, and no doubt must conform to the economic pattern set up for Europe by Herr Hitler. France is moving down a hypothetical road of sleek fascism. A former cabinet member in the French government said in Washington at a private dinner within the month, that 70 per cent of the ministers and their assistants of the Vichy government of France are against the government. This simply means that Petain and his immediate government are prisoners of the German military power and are doing its bidding.

Labor leaders of Europe, well-known to many American labor leaders, are either in prison or in hiding. It is believed that this is the case of E. Kupers, head of the Dutch labor movement, and Corneille Mertens, head of the Belgian labor movement. It is reported that Leon Jouhaux has escaped to Switzerland, but this has not been verified. Efforts are being made by British and American labor leaders to rescue W. Schevenels, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Course  
already laid down by rapid-fire developments at home and abroad

### LABOR DEFENDS ENGLAND

Labor unions are the first organizations deflated by the vigorous German armies when they enter a democratic nation. The only hopeful ray in this dark picture is the defense of England by England, and the tremendous part that labor unionists are playing in this defense. During the last two months Ernest Bevin, once head of the General Transport Workers Union, well known to many American labor leaders, has gone into the British war cabinet. He is known as the Minister of Labour, but he is now close to the Prime Minister and may be classed as one of the defense leaders of top rank. Herbert Morrison, head of the London County Council, and well known to American labor men, is also playing a tremendous part in the defense of England.

The British Trade Union Congress is functioning in all its powers, and it has erected a policy committee to which all government policies shaping labor are first referred, before they are put into effect. It is not true, therefore, that democracy is failing in England.

Richard O. Boyer, a writer for PM, has just returned to New York with a series of stories on German occupied countries. Boyer relates this about conditions in England:

"I could not sleep and put on my bathrobe and walked out into the main cabin. A stout, ruddy Englishman was sitting there by himself, and we began to talk. He said he was a member of the Labor Party and that there was only one way to win a war against Hitler.

"You've got to do it the way we're doing it now," he said. "You've got to extend democracy, not limit it. You've

got to bring labor into the government, give the people who will do the dying some voice. You've got to extend free speech, collective bargaining, and all those things that show the people they've got something to fight for."

"And this, I guess, as simple as it is, is all that I learned in Europe. As our plane taxied over the water to the terminus at LaGuardia Field 100 days had passed since I last had seen New York. But I could think of no words to add to those of the Englishman on the trans-Atlantic Clipper."

### U. S. MOVES IN UNITY

Back at home in the United States, on November 15, following a great national election, American citizens and labor leaders, and the millions of unionists are seeking to view the path down which this country will move in the coming months. Judged by the hundreds of vacant chairs at meetings called by communists in the United States to hinder war preparations, one may say that America has passed the crisis and is moving in unity to build great events. The threat in the Far East has been intensified, but it is no different from what it has been over the past year. However, with airplane production going on a 24-hour basis and every branch of the government geared to defense, one may also say that we stand just this side of a formal declaration of war.

This, then, is a flashy picture of a world shaken by epochal events. During this troubled year and during the troubled months to come, it may well be that all Americans—instinctively or consciously—will rise to the realization that in the life of nations, as in the life of the individual, there comes a moment when self-preservation is the all powerful law. If citizens decide that the nation is not worthy of being defended, then all is lost. If citizens decide that the nation is worthy of being defended, no marauder, however vicious and well armed, can triumph over it. Instinctual stamina is as necessary to nations as it is to individuals. To those labor leaders who have daily contact with industry and the men who make the guns and war materials, there is no fear. They are confident that the great drive for decency and liberty is still pulsating in the veins of every American and that we are rising up a united nation, with the power of defense never before achieved by any other on this earth.

# America's Greatest Asset

## Is SKILL

### I.

THE United States of America is learning, and is destined to learn, more about the value of skill in its way of life. The great industrial structure on which rests the prosperity of this nation of which we are so proud, cannot function, and could not have materialized without the foundation of skilled mechanics. American technology from any aspect is but the extension of skill into the engineering and management field.

There has now arisen, or there is about to arise, a question of choice of policies within this nation, as to whether skill is to be preserved or whether it is to be diluted in order to meet the national emergency. This is a momentous question, of great import not only to electrical workers everywhere, but also to every citizen in the United States.

Americans regard their skill as traditional. It is interesting to note what travelers to pre-industrial United States found significant. John Finch, an English economist, was in America in 1843. He was struck particularly with the beauty in American tools. "Their axes for cutting down timber, joiners, edge tools, wood screws, scythes, and many other articles in the cutlery trade, are superior to any made in England." He saw extensive machine making plants in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other

### Great industrial structure rests upon force of mechanical competency

states. He found material superior to the English materials. John Finch warned unskilled labor to stay out of the United States.

Another visitor, Thomas Mooney, an observant Irishman, was surprised at the speed with which American apprentices learned—not one but two trades. He was amazed at the alacrity with which women went into factories. He comments on the popular Chautauqua system, teaching all subjects from the "constitution of man to steam engines." These travellers were face to face with the new technological tradition.

### TOOL SHOPS ON FARMS

In the early colonial days, almost every farmhouse had a tool house. There wheels, articles of furniture were made, and repair work done. Almost every farm had a tool man. Eli Whitney, the first modern inventor, learned what he knew of machines in his father's well equipped tool shop.

This tradition has flowed down through the generations like a golden thread of unity in an otherwise chaotic pattern.

There is little doubt that the skilled

trades, trades like that of the machinist, the electrical worker, and all other building crafts, have served as schools where skilled craftsmen could be trained and from which skilled craftsmen are recruited. This is notable in the case of naval production work.

The electrical construction industry offers the chief office of supply or recruitment for navy yard electricians. One of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made a study of this question in navy yards. The union scanned the records of men employed by this yard during the last three years, with the following results:

Building trades men-----	144
House wiring men-----	48
Shipyard men-----	21

Of the 144 men who belonged to the building trades, 54 were never laid off, attesting to the competency of their work. Forty-nine were laid off, but were recalled, again attesting to the competency of their work. Three attained the grade of supervisors. In short, of this particular group of men, only about one-eighth were shipyard men. The others were recruited from the building trades.

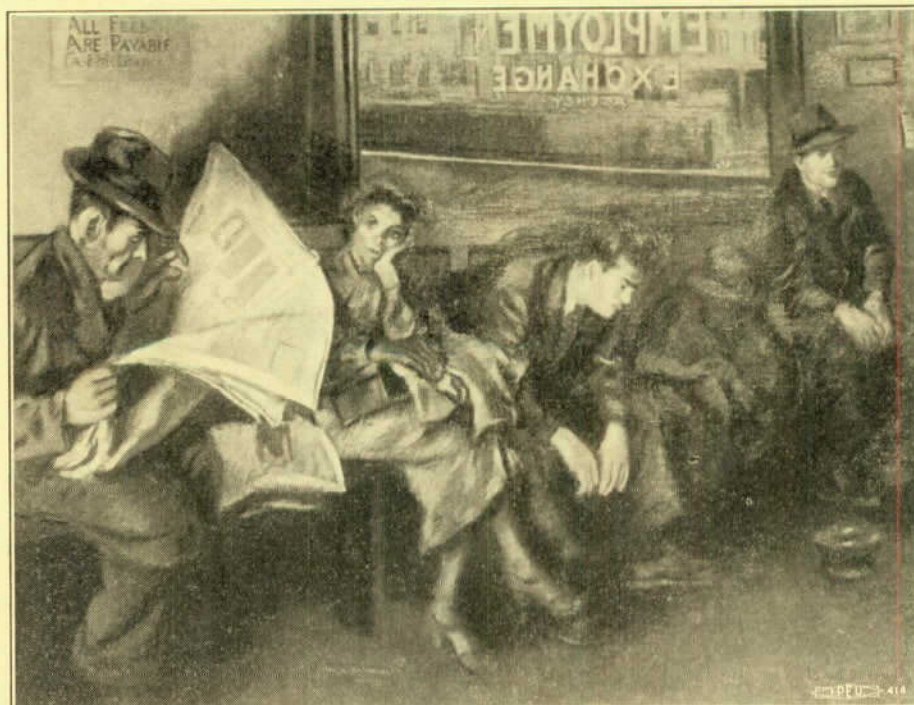
### II.

Bearing upon this problem of skill in its relationship to union organizations and to the state, an important pamphlet has just been published by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., entitled "How Nazi Germany Has Mobilized and Controlled Labor." This pamphlet is the work of L. Hamburger, a young professor of labor law, recently come to America from the University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Hamburger was separated from his job at the University of Geneva, by German influence and pressure. This pamphlet is the most complete picture of what actually happened to labor under the regime of Hitler. He traces, step by step, the actual process by which Hitler enslaved labor in Germany. "Enslavement" is not a figure of speech. It is actual.

### LABOR IN SLAVERY

Professor Hamburger summarizes the German picture thus:

"This is the regulation of employment in Nazi Germany. Nazism has inaugurated industrial mass mobilization. Mass mobilization is a military concept. The Nazi regime has developed it by mobilization of women, children, the aged, and criminals. Nazism has inaugurated a system under which the worker is tied to his job. Such immobility is a feudal concept. The Nazi regime has made it work more efficiently by adding the technique of fixing maximum wages. Nazism has completely subjected the worker, in matters pertaining to employment, to a will foreign to his own. Such subjection is a servile concept. Under the Nazi regime, however, it is not the individual employer: it is the state who wields that will, thereby guaranteeing unity of purpose."



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art

"EMPLOYMENT AGENCY" BY ISAAC SOYER

Of particular interest at this hour is the description by Professor Hamburger of the handling of skilled labor by Hitler. He describes clearly the dilution of skill by breaking down skilled processes into various categories and by training specialists in each category. Hitler found, in order to prepare for war, it was necessary to provide for skilled labor to grow into the expanding production of war material. It has been equally important to have the necessary skill achieved in the shortest possible time:

#### LIMITED TRAINING

"The Nazi government therefore sacrificed completeness of training. In the course of 1938 pressure was brought to bear upon employers and apprentices to shorten the duration of apprenticeship—efforts that on October 22 culminated in a decree of the Minister of Economy making it illegal as of April 1, 1939, to conclude contracts of apprenticeship for a period exceeding three years; and extension of three to six months at a maximum to be granted in very exceptional cases only.

"Moreover, it is uneconomical to train apprentices if output is the chief goal. Certain manual operations, though requiring considerable skill, do not require full professional training. In the course of 1938, therefore, arrangements were made to train groups of young people not in an entire craft but in a limited number of operations only. That sort of training could be achieved within a few months, varying with the operations taught.

"The implications of the system are obvious. The *Anlernling*—this was the newly coined word for the newly created type of young worker—is trained to be a specialist. He received skill but not education. He is comparable to a medical student limited from the first day in college to prescribing glasses for the short-sighted. Like such a student he may achieve perfection in a particular technique, but he will be embarrassed when required to step beside or beyond.

"Apparently this scheme has yielded the expected results. Although definite data are not available, it would seem that the number of *Anlernlinge* has been steadily growing, a process enhanced still further after September 1, 1939. It is to be noted that the scheme also acts as an additional check on the free movement of labor, a serious problem for the Nazi administration, as we shall see below."

The steps traced by Professor Hamburger in the enslavement of German workers are described under the following titles:

- Compulsory Labor Service
- Employment Service Monopoly
- Work Book
- Compulsory Apprenticeship



Courtesy REA

He knows his business, this electrical worker—learned in a training period of four years, and many years on the job.

Destruction of unprosperous small shops and the Recruitment of their owners into the working class  
Fixing Maximum Wages.

What Professor Hamburger says about compulsory apprenticeship will be of particular interest to unions in the United States at this hour of our development:

#### PLENTY OF GUN MAKERS

"Under the new plan a number of industries were intended to expand out of proportion with the rest. It was therefore essential to direct the development of workers for that expansion at the right time—providing for the necessary number of qualified men to be available as demand grew. With this end in view the Nazi government began a wholesale planning of juvenile labor.

"Vocational training was made compulsory. The very first decree under the Four-Year Plan, issued on November 7, 1936, made it obligatory for all engineering and building firms employing 10 or more men to train apprentices in a ratio of apprentices to skilled workers to be decided in each case by the employment office. This scheme was put into operation in the course of 1937, and it

may be noted in passing that it began to bear fruit by the time war broke out and that it will increasingly bear fruit for some time to come; in Germany there will be no lack of skilled men to make guns, planes and ships and to build workshops and factories. Compulsion to employ apprentices was to be upon the employer, not upon the young person; the latter was still free to choose between a career in engineering or building or in any other occupation. It would seem that in the beginning the employment offices had no difficulties in supplying, on a more or less voluntary basis, the number of apprentices required for, and imposed upon, engineering and building. By the beginning of 1938, however, it became necessary to use compulsion upon the young as well. For this purpose the system of special permits as a prerequisite for the employment of workers and salaried employees below the age of 35 (decree of August 28, 1934) was extended by a decree of March 1, 1938, to cover more particularly young people wishing to enter occupations as apprentices. The employment authorities, by withholding or granting leave in any particu-

(Continued on page 607)



ROBERT W. McCHESNEY  
President of N. E. C. A.

**A** LARGE convention—one of the largest in its history—of the National Electrical Contractors Association in Jacksonville in late October brought consideration to many problems of interest to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In one sense this great meeting was dedicated to cooperative relations.

A whole afternoon was given to papers developed by the section of the National Electrical Contractors Association, employing members of I. B. E. W., headed by E. C. Carlson, Youngstown, Ohio, chairman of the NECA labor relations committee. On this program appeared Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and J. Walter Collins, chairman of the NECA committee on apprentice training.

A dinner was given one evening during the convention in honor of Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The contractors' convention was attended by Mr. Brown, Mr. Tracy, Charles Paulsen, secretary of the International Executive Council; G. X. Barker, vice president of the fifth district; Arthur Bennett, vice president of the fourth district; M. H. Hedges, director of research.

Robert W. McChesney, a member of the labor relations committee, is president of the contractors association. Mr. McChesney's presidential address stressed the varied activities of the association, including sales development, statistical surveys, codes and standards, estimating, apprenticeship training, and national regulatory legislation. Mr. McChesney said in part:

#### SALESMEN NEEDED

"I am convinced that we can do the industrial and public utility work much more economically than the owners are now doing it with their own employees.

"It is no easy task for the contractor to develop these markets because most of us do not have organizations of trained salesmen to tackle the job, and after all, it is a *selling job*. It is also an *engineering job* which requires plenty of practical experience in construction work. The qualified electrical contractor has the engineering ability and the practical knowledge to do this work, but most of us do

# CONTRACTORS Show Healthy GAINS

## Great meeting of NECA in Jacksonville stresses cooperative relations

not have the *sales* ability or experience, because we have been merely quoting prices for many years and *selling* very little, if any.

"After months of careful preparatory work, there was released in August to NECA members, the first installment of a new monthly service, the 'NECA Manual of Sales Development,' and additional releases of this manual will be issued on the fifteenth of every month hereafter. Like the NECA Estimating Manual, it will grow more and more valuable with each year. It holds great possibilities for service to every member of the National Association, for there is no business, large or small, that cannot be strengthened by better selling methods.

"This new NECA Manual of Sales Development will be divided into three major sections, namely, 'How to Sell,' 'Where to Sell,' and 'What to Sell.' The first section, now being issued, covering 'How to Sell,' will include the principles of selling, the principles of advertising, and the *engineering* of the sale (the equipment and engineering practice required to discover the customer's needs).

"The successful electrical contractor of the future will be the one who is constantly studying the needs of his selected customers and who has developed himself and his organization in the science of selling his service to the customer. The new NECA Manual of Sales Development is an essential tool in every contractor's organization."

#### WILL NEED APPRENTICES

Mr. Collins, a leader in the apprentice training field for nearly a quarter of a century, discussed the availability from the employer's point of view of skilled men. He said:

"Let us look at conditions in one of our large cities of which I happen to have some knowledge and it will serve as a fair example for the entire country. In this city in 1930, the number of men available for building construction work was 3,120. Since that time 295 have died. Nine hundred and eight left the trade for one reason or another, 80 were pensioned.

"During these 10 years 309 were added by apprenticeship and satisfactory previous experience. This leaves an apparent availability of 2,146.

"This is a man loss of 974. The average age of all men available is 48 years.

Eight hundred and sixty of these men are at an average age of 55 years. What this means in labor units is a matter of some importance. I estimate that men who average 55 years of age have a production efficiency of 70 per cent, unless you have a large diversity of work which gives you an opportunity of placing them in a spot where they can produce the proper results. If we are right in our deduction that 860 of our men are 70 per cent efficient, then we have an additional loss in man power of 258, leaving a net efficiency of 1,888 men.

"Assuming that the number of men we had in 1930 was fairly well employed, we can expect to go on a sellers market when we approach 60 per cent of 1930 business, which was not tops.

"This locality therefore is fast approaching the limit of availability and we have less than 200 young men in apprentice training as a reserve.

"This is not a local condition, but something that confronts all of us.

#### MUST BE RESPONSIBLE

"Right at this time we need more skilled men. There is only one way to get them, and we have got to train them ourselves."

Mr. Collins suggested some solution of the present impasse:

"We decided there were three direct responsibilities in the matter if we were to succeed. First, we have an obligation to the public. Second, we must fit in to our usual operating routine a system of development that we could maintain. Third, we must give our young men some assurance of satisfactory employment.

"It is up to us to do something besides talk and we can live up to our obligations with little personal or business discomfort. It takes something to overcome our inertia and we probably won't start until we begin to lose sleep over the lack of man-power.

"When only one-half of the mechanics were employed there was no urgent need for apprentices. It was hard to get the trade to look to the future when there seemed to be no end of the slack period.

"Your association in cooperation with other trades, vocational directors and the Apprentice Training Committee of the Department of Labor, has outlined a method for properly training young men in this trade.

"We can supply almost everything except the work on the job, which of course, is up to you. We have forms of contract between employers and employees, established a course of study and methods of determining the number of apprentices necessary in ratio to journeymen.

(Continued on page 607)

# BROWN Gets Ovation

## At CONTRACTORS DINNER

*Editor's Note: At Jacksonville, Fla., late in October, the union section of the National Electrical Contractors Association tendered a complimentary dinner to Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Approximately 150 contractors from every section of the country, as well as representatives of the union, including the chairman and secretary of the Executive Council, were present. Fittingly Ed Herzberg, employer representative of Milwaukee, introduced Mr. Brown in an excellent introductory address. Mr. Brown said:*

**M**R. CHAIRMAN, Mr. Toastmaster, honored guests, members of the labor relations committee, contractors, members of the I. B. E. W.:

As the international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers I want to bring you greetings from our secretary, G. M. Bugnizet, our international staff and electrical workers everywhere.

In my brief time in Washington, I have come in contact with some of your representatives. Perhaps I might mention them at this time: Paul Geary, Bob McChesney, and E. C. Carlson. Gentlemen, they have been performing a service in your interest. Sometimes we fail to realize the services that such leaders render to an organization such as yours. Perhaps some of us come to a convention with one thought, that we are going to have a good time, we are going to go back home and we will wait for the next convention.

Your officers cannot think that way. They have a duty to you and to the industry. They must perform that duty. I hope that you gentlemen will give them all the cooperation and all the assistance that you can. Don't wait for these national officers of yours to do the job. They cannot do it alone. You must give them assistance, not mere lip assistance, but actual contact and work to make your particular locality a better locality, and by achieving that, you are going to make your national organization better.

### WHAT IS COLLUSION?

I am going to start off by analyzing the word "collusion." Collusion, according to the standard dictionary, is a secret agreement for a wrongful purpose, fraudulent cooperation, a secret arrangement between persons to defraud another.

I know this industry can't be charged with that. I know you gentlemen don't practice collusion. So let's pass that word. It has no place in this meeting.

The next word I looked up was "cooperation." And according to the dictionary, cooperation is active cooperating, joint

In an address, chief of I. B. E. W. makes sharp distinction between collusion and cooperation

action, a working together. I wonder if cooperation isn't the right word. I know it is, and I know that is what we are trying to do and I know that is what we are going to do—both organizations. And when we do that, where can there be any criticism? Isn't that right?

As your toastmaster has told you, I have been, and I know our organization has been, a firm believer in cooperation. Due to the fact that I happen to be the chief of this organization, I want you to feel that you, as an organization, have the right to call upon me any time you see fit. I promise you here that our organization will give every cooperation to your national officers and to you to the end that we will all have a better industry.

We cooperate first to protect the interests of the public, which depends upon us for advice and service. Isn't that our purpose? Isn't it our purpose to see that the people that employ us—and when I say "us," I mean you contractors, and us electrical workers—the public must have that assurance—that assurance that the job is done in accordance with high standards. Isn't our duty as contractor and worker to see that our combined forces give the public that which it is buying, and that quality which it is buying? The public is buying service. The customer gets you to bid on a job. The customer is looking forward to that job being done by you, first, as a competent contractor, and then by your employees as competent mechanics. We must live up to all lawful codes—city, state and national. City codes have been criticized. Codes are to protect the public, protect you, to see that your competitor does a uniform job, and to see that the working man keeps up quality of workmanship.

And when we do a job, let's not give just a cold job. Let's give the job of high quality. A mechanical job done in a workmanlike manner, done by people who are worthy of the job, to be passed on to a workman who will carry it out to a successful conclusion, so that the public will be satisfied with the endeavor.

### LOOK AFTER DEFENSE CONTRACTS

There's no need of my telling you that your national officers have done a good job on defense contracts, and in order not to forego a thought that came to me today in talking to a few gentlemen at



ED J. BROWN  
International President, I. B. E. W.

the convention, I hope that our representatives in this room, and our representatives absent from here, will give heed and advance the interests of contractors on those jobs. I don't want—our International does not want—our people to go out and give a job to some newcomer coming into this industry who is doing a plumbing job over in New York City, if and when he comes into Boston, Philadelphia or Washington to do an electrical job. (Applause.)

I am glad that there are two of what I might call my generals, two of our international vice presidents, here. Gentlemen, I don't like to talk too much about them, but they have a big responsibility. They are hard workers and they are doing a job. At times, they will be criticized, but after all, isn't that something that we must expect? Any of you who know these gentlemen in your various districts, the ones that are absent, as well as the ones that are here, know that they will carry on with the same thought that I have, to make this a better, a more efficient working organization, and when I say a more efficient working organization, I am not just thinking merely of electrical workers, I am thinking of the entire industry.

I hope—and this gives me another opportunity—that I will never forget the sterling gentleman to my right over here, Charlie Paulsen. (Applause.)

We talk about arbitration proceedings. Ed Herzberg has told you we have never had to use arbitration in Milwaukee in 10 years. We were always able to settle our disputes. I never went back to the local union with a solution of a single problem that was ever rejected in those 10 years.

I happened to have the honor a few weeks ago of sitting in on the Council on Industrial Relations. The toastmaster introduced Mr. L. K. Comstock—and I'd like to pay tribute to that man. I have known of him a long time and I know the way he has tried and done his best to

(Continued on page 618)



GENERATOR ON WHEELS

**A** REPORT from Britain tells about a meat packer who, when a Nazi bomb wrecked the generators which provided power for his refrigeration system, tossed all the rapidly warming meat—that would soon have spoiled—into a huge stew and fed it to the needy.

The incident is only one illustration of the great dependence which modern civilization places upon electric power. Power plants are prime military objectives, and subject to sabotage even before a military emergency arises. Steps to safeguard our power supplies and insure their adequacy and continuity must have a prominent place in any national defense effort.

REA and electrical industry engineers, working together, have developed mobile generating units which promise to be of great value in keeping America's life and industry moving steadily, come what may. Harry Slattery, REA Administrator, told the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*. Nearly a dozen of these plants are already in service, and 15 more are now on order for immediate delivery. The plants now in service are located literally from coast to coast, and the new ones will be scattered throughout the country. When the new plants are delivered, many communities and many factories in this country will have an emergency power unit available within 24 hours.

Each of these REA units consists of two generators, usually 50 or 60 kw capacity, mounted on a special highway trailer. Each unit is self-contained; it carries all supplies of fuel and water and oil for 24 hours' operation, and it can go into service anywhere a truck or a tractor can pull it.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT TIED IN

REA has worked out an arrangement whereby any of these mobile units owned by REA cooperatives can be called upon by the War Department without notice, in case of emergency. Military officials have a list of the plants, and the owner-cooperatives have arrangements for other temporary power sources.

# Mobile GENERATORS

## Developed BY REA

Government agency believes defense strengthened by portable power plants

These units will be available, similarly, in emergencies of a non-military nature, and in such disasters as fires and floods which may damage or incapacitate existing power plants or transmission lines.

The units already in service are now being used as primary power sources of cooperative distribution systems. They were necessary either because no wholesale power was available or because the price quoted by the company controlling the supply was excessive. The plants now on order are entirely for stand-by and emergency service. Each is being purchased by a group of cooperatives in an area, and will be maintained in a central location ready for quick transportation to points where they are needed. They will be almost invaluable in such conditions as confronted the Anoka County Cooperative Light and Power Association, just north of Minneapolis, in June, 1939, when a tornado demolished the cooperative's substation, and the entire system was out of service for nearly three days.

Since each mobile unit carries its own substation, a qualified lineman can put it on the line anywhere.

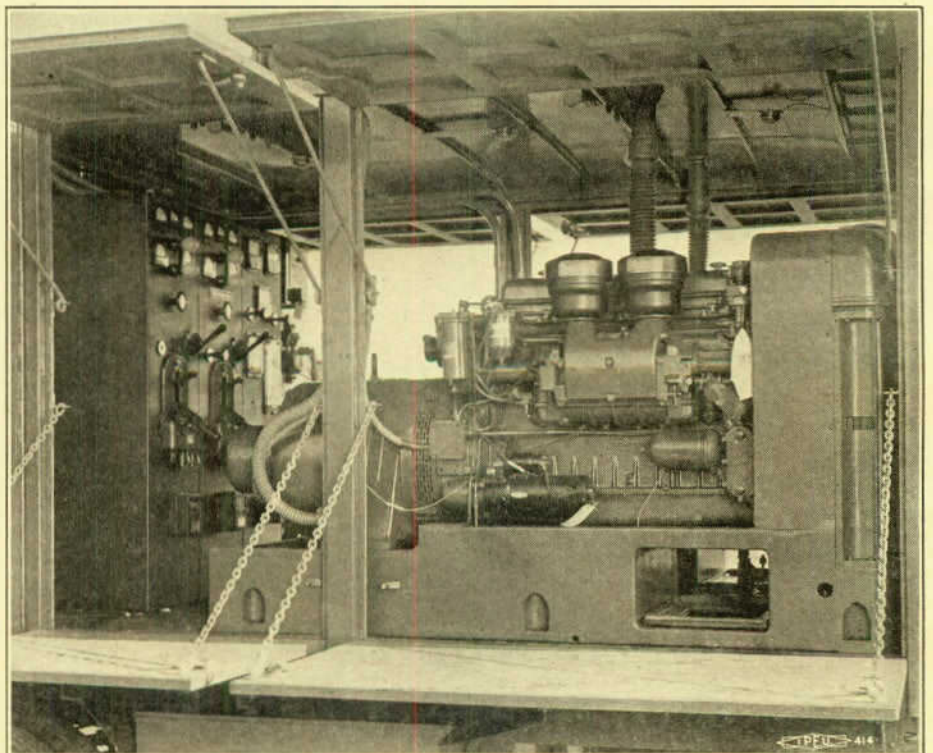
#### SEMI-AUTOMATIC UNITS

The mobile units are semi-automatic and require only the part-time attention of one man. In case of trouble an alarm sounds and the engines automatically shut down before serious damage is done. Both the first cost and the operating expense are low.

Each mobile unit, consisting of two Diesel-engine generator units, the transformers, and the trailer on which they are mounted, weighs 12 to 15 tons. Fuel is carried in a tank underneath the trailer. In any but temporary installations, auxiliary fuel tanks may be easily connected. The trailer is mounted on heavily rubber-tired wheels and operates supported only by the tires. This makes for quiet operation and little vibration. The current is produced at 480 volts, and the transformers step it up to the REA standard 7200/12,500 volts.

All these mobile generators have rural service as their first duty. From them hundreds of thousands of farms on REA lines will get power for cooling milk, for keeping baby chicks and baby pigs warm in winter's storms, for pumping water and turning the farm wringer, for lights in the henhouses so that the farmer gets more eggs when prices are better and for lights in the parlor so homework and darning don't take a toll in headaches and

(Continued on page 619)



One of the units, and the panel, in the Malheur County, Oregon, mobile generator.

# Council Rules on SOCIAL SECURITY

First case of kind  
before Council on Industrial  
Relations brought by Evans-  
ville

Chapter of National Electrical Contractors' Association and Local Union No. 16 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

"Each individual employer, regardless of the number of men he employs, performing work in the State of Indiana, shall meet the requirements of the Indiana State Employment Compensation Act."

Both parties signatory to the submission presented briefs, exchanged before the hearing. It is to be regretted that neither party supplemented its brief by oral argument and neither party was represented in person at the hearing.

The council carefully reviewed the briefs and discussed them at length.

## WOULD EXTEND LAW

This is the first case to be presented to the council involving rights defined by statute law. The law referred to is titled "Indiana Unemployment Compensation Law." Chapter 4, Acts Special Session of 1936; as amended by Chapter 125, Acts of 1937; by Chapter 6, Acts Special Session 1938; and Chapter 121, Acts of 1939.

The council declares that it lacks jurisdiction with respect to the application of the law to individual employers or to groups of employers. The object of the law is plain. It is clear that it represents the will of the citizens of the state of Indiana. If it be the desire of either party to this dispute to extend the incidence of this law to others than those specified in the law, and the Compensation Board accepts the contributions offered by such as are not specifically mentioned in the law but not specifically excluded or exempted, then, in that event, the extension of the application of the law must be purely a matter of local agreement, since obviously the matter lies beyond the jurisdiction of the council.

After due deliberation, however, the council strongly recommends that the parties in dispute agree with each other to extend the benefits of the law to all employees in the interest of fairness to the employees and employers alike.

Complete application of the law will in the judgment of the council be a contribution to the well-being of the craft and will have a beneficial effect in the competitive struggle between the employers.

## CONTRIBUTION TO WELFARE

In arriving at this decision, the council is not unmindful of the facts that the union owes certain obligations to contractors employing them and the contractors owe certain obligations to the union; but also that both union and contractors together owe an obligation to the public which employs them; and in proportion as this obligation is discharged in that proportion will be the reward. This perpetual challenge to the industry must and can be met. Proper team work between the union and the contractors will induce the employing public to prefer members of the union and contractors employing them over all others engaged in electrical construction. Force gains no friends; excellence of work and high quality of execution invariably gains preferment.

This is the unanimous decision of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, this eleventh day of October, 1940, at Washington, D. C.

L. K. COMSTOCK, Chairman.  
M. H. HEDGES, Secretary.



A case of wide significance was heard and decided by the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry in October.

The full text of the decision follows:

Parties in dispute: Southern Indiana Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors' Association and Local Union No. 16, I. B. E. W., both of Evansville, Ind.

Presentation: By briefs.

Appearances: None.

Matters in dispute: Whether or not "Each individual employer, regardless of the number of men he employs, performing work in the state of Indiana, shall meet the requirements of the Indiana State Employment Compensation Act."

Members of council sitting: For the I. B. E. W. Employer Division National Electrical Contractors' Association: L. K. Comstock, E. C. Carlson, Robert W. McChesney, J. Norman Pierce. For the I. B. E. W.: Ed. J. Brown, E. D. Bieretz, Joseph McDonagh, M. H. Hedges.

Findings: The case herein referred to was presented to the council by due and formal submission by the Southern Indiana Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors' Association and Local Union No. 16, I. B. E. W., both of Evansville, Ind.

The question at issue stated in the submission, dated July, 1940, is as follows:

"The question for arbitration is whether or not the following stipulation or clause should be inserted and contained in the proposed current contract between Southern Indiana



# A. T. & T.'S Way

## With INDEPENDENTS

**T**HOUGH the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the world's biggest and most profitable private monopoly, it has been asserted in the company's favor that it is a well-bred monopoly.

And so it is. In the ordinary course of affairs it conducts itself with exemplary gentility. Even to the humblest of its subscribers and patrons it is ever so polite—so long at least as no nickels are at issue. When circumstances require that the company be stern, it prefers to carry out its policies with an air of benevolence. After all, there is such a thing as decorum even at an execution. The company no doubt approves that.

Even where its monopolistic domination is not perfect the A. T. & T. is reluctant to complain. It patiently suffers the existence of a number of independent little telephone companies.

Here, too, the company's attitude may appear admirable, although it must be admitted that the virtue of this attitude may depend upon the point of view from which it is examined. The survival of telephone companies which are not legally related to the Bell system may not work out so badly for A. T. & T. because there is the chance that these companies may appear economically, as well as legally, independent. In that event the illusion, which costs nothing, has political advantages. It tends to make the monopolistic character of the Bell system less conspicuous.

### UNRECONSTRUCTED INDEPENDENCE

Anyhow the A. T. & T. does tolerate the existence of some independent companies and one might think that these companies should be universally grateful for that favor. That is not always the case. One independent company which feels no gratitude, is the Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company. That company has dared to exercise its legal independence regardless of the economic consequences of such action.

The Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company is owned by I. H. Nakdimen, who is also president of the City National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark. Like most of the high-ranking officials of the A. T. & T., Mr. Nakdimen knew very little about the operations of a telephone company when he came into control of one. It appears, however, that this common lack of background marks the end of Mr. Nakdimen's resemblance to the members of the A. T. & T. hierarchy, for from the time he took over control of his company he began to learn about the telephone business. What he learned did

### Ironical light is thrown upon relation of step- child to Mother Bell

not make him feel kindly toward the A. T. & T.

This absence of kind feeling, to put it in its mildest form, was reciprocated by the A. T. & T. The A. T. & T. had cause for its attitude since for a dozen years or more Mr. Nakdimen opposed the Bell system with a determination equal to its own, and continues to do so, although with resources comparatively insignificant. Whether the A. T. & T. had just cause is, of course, a different matter.

### BLESSINGS FLOW TO BELL

When, in 1927, Mr. Nakdimen took over the Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company his investigations confirmed the explanation given him by the former managers as to the reasons for the com-

pany's unsatisfactory financial experience. They had told him the local company was required to do too much for the Bell system for too little compensation. In their judgment the arrangement was unfair and they had requested its revision.

The situation was that if a long distance call, which required the use of the A. T. & T. lines, was initiated and paid for locally the Oklahoma-Arkansas Company got 15 per cent of the gross amount of the toll, plus three cents. To earn that the company had to put through the call, time it, bill it, collect it (or pay it whether or not the amount was collected), that is, the local company guaranteed its collection. When the call was paid for at the other end the mathematics of settlement was simpler. The Oklahoma-Arkansas company got four cents flat, nothing more.

### DYNAMIC AS A SPHINX

The Bell company had responded to the request for a revision, apparently with its customary graciousness, by promising a "study." Along with the telephone business, therefore, Mr. Nakdimen succeeded to the correspondence about the revision and the study. The simplest solution in Mr. Nakdimen's opinion would be for him to sell out, but the Bell system had other views. Perhaps, having decided upon a study, all the officials having the power to overrule the decision were on world cruises, and the study must be gone through with.

But, whether the peculiar efficiency of the A. T. & T. makes the initiation of studies subject to formal ceremonials which require long periods of preparation, or for other reasons, there was no evidence of the commencement of such activity when Mr. Nakdimen resolved to complete his own study.

Inquiries directed to other independent companies revealed that, while the practices were not uniform, the complaint against the Bell company (if the pun may be excused) had a familiar ring. Some of the independents, however, received a more generous share of the toll revenues. Mr. Nakdimen proceeded to make his own adjustments. For a period of several months, and without protest, in remitting for long distance calls the Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company withheld a larger percentage of the tolls, an amount equal to what independent companies in New York state and elsewhere were entitled. But when the Oklahoma-Arkansas company had about concluded that the new arrangement had been accepted by the Bell system, its contract was canceled and there began a series of litigations which have lasted for over 11 years.

As Mr. Nakdimen relates the developments, there had come to Poteau, Okla., a group of "geologists" who on the Sunday night of January 22, 1928, cut the wires connecting the local company facilities with those of the Bell System, thus leaving the independent company unable



WALTER S. GIFFORD  
President, A. T. and T.

(Continued on page 611)



DEWEY L. JOHNSON

President, Georgia Federation of Labor, Superintendent of Electrical Affairs at Atlanta.

*Take up our quarrel with the foe,  
To you from falling hands we throw  
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.*

**J**EROME JONES, veteran editor of the Atlanta Journal of Labor, sometimes called the "Gompers of the South," called Dewey L. Johnson, long-time member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to his home shortly before his death. Mr. Jones presented to him a signet ring which had been his own gift from Samuel Gompers. Mr. Jones wished the ring to be his expression of regard for Brother Johnson, and expressed to him the hope that this heirloom of the labor movement would become a symbol of the idealism of the southern labor movement.

Mr. Jones had the ring from Samuel Gompers nearly 40 years ago as a mark of appreciation of yeoman service that the veteran labor editor had performed for the American Federation of Labor.

#### LIFE OF SERVICE

Shortly after this symbolical meeting of the two Georgia labor leaders, Mr. Jones died at his home in Atlanta. He was 86 years old, and he had founded the Atlanta Journal of Labor in 1898. Death brought numerous tributes, not only from leaders of the American labor movement, but also from public officials of the South and from leading daily newspapers.

The Atlanta Constitution declared: "Few men in modern Atlanta have been more widely respected and loved than Jerome Jones. He did a great work for organized labor in the South."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent this message: "No man in our great movement was held in higher esteem and respect by

# MEMBER Falls Heir To Gompers' RING

Dewey L. Johnson  
receives precious signet from  
Atlanta editor

all our officers and members than he. The American Federation of Labor has sustained a very great loss."

Jerome Jones was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1855, the son of the publisher of a national newspaper. He was active as an editor up to within a week of his death. Forty-two years of vigorous comment on labor affairs in his editorial columns and alert observation of the labor movement made him not only an illustrious but a truly effective servant of the unions.

#### PERSUASIVE INFLUENCE

The current "American Federationist" states:

"Jerome Jones' death is a blow to the movement which knew and deeply respected him as one of labor's finest characters. Mr. Jones was called the 'Samuel Gompers of the South.' Dean of labor paper editors, he edited the Atlanta Journal of Labor for half a century. He did much to break down opposition to unions in the South."

Dewey L. Johnson has recently been appointed to the governor of Georgia's personal staff. He is also superintendent of electrical affairs in Atlanta, the only electrical inspector in the United States elected by the people. This year when the Conference of Mayors, of which Fiorello LaGuardia of New York is chairman, wished to set up a strong representation

to the electrical committee, Dewey L. Johnson was chosen as one of these representatives. He has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 14 years. He is also president of the Georgia Federation of Labor.

Mr. Jones was a vigorous writer. When the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers several years ago was locked in a struggle with the Georgia Power Company, he ran front page editorials vigorously supporting the union. Mr. Jones said:

"This action on the part of the company is not merely a thrust at the union itself; it is not merely a menace to the individual belonging to the union; it is an attack on the American standard of living and a decisive blow at the only principle which can perpetuate the capitalistic system itself. The workers believe in our present economic order in principle, but they realize that as a matter of history capitalism cannot endure unless it is willing to perpetuate itself on the basis of justice and fairness to that large group of workers and people who bear the brunt of its labors. More than that, it is a menace to the American home—and we stress the word American. If we wish to reduce the home to the status of the Orient or mid-European we could follow no more logical course than the company is now pursuing."

#### DEFINES OPEN SHOP

"In severing in this manner all connection with the union collectively and individually the corporation is falling back upon the old time-worn shibboleth, the

(Continued on page 616)



HOUSING IN ATLANTA

# SEABOARD *Helps B-28*

## CELEBRATE *Birthday*

**E**MPHASIZING a strong note of unity, scores of representatives of local unions on the Atlantic Coast and West journeyed to Baltimore on October 12 to help Local Union No. B-28 celebrate its fortieth anniversary. More than 1,100 guests and members were seated at banquet tables in the Lord Baltimore Hotel. The occasion brought together distinguished men and women throughout the state of Maryland, including Governor Herbert R. O'Connor, Mayor Howard W. Jackson, former Governor Harry W. Nice; D. W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor; George L. Radcliffe, U. S. Senator; Thomas D'Alessandro, U. S. Representative; Richard C. O'Connell, president, Baltimore City Council; Isaac Lobe Straus, general counsel, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and former attorney-general of the state of Maryland; John P. Coyne and Herbert Rivers, president and secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Fenton, director of organization of the American Federation of Labor, and many other notables including Edward J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. For the electrical workers the climax of the evening was probably reached in the address of President Brown.

Unusual significance was given the banquet due to the fact that honor was paid to charter members and pension members and to Thomas J. Fagen in an impressive ceremony led by E. D. Bieretz, assistant to the president and former business representative of Local Union No. B-28, and R. C. Forrest, vice president of Local Union No. B-28. August W. Knoedler, president of the local, acted as master of ceremonies.

### "NOT THE BOSS"

In an able address President Brown stressed the fact that he was steward and not the boss of the organization. He spoke informally and stressed the long tradition of service that the International Office has obeyed in its relationship to local unions. He emphasized, too, the tradition of cooperative relations between the union and its employers.

The governor of the state of Maryland spoke effectively about the part played in public affairs by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He pointed out that the union was in reality a great public utility which had a public service to perform. This note was reiterated by General Straus and ex-Governor Nice and Mayor Jackson. Carl G. Scholtz, chairman of the banquet committee, greeted the assembly:

Scores  
pour into Baltimore for 40th  
anniversary. President Brown  
speaks

"Tonight we celebrate our fortieth anniversary, and it makes me very happy to be among those who have made it possible for us to be proud of our accomplishment. When our charter was issued in October, 1900, there were only a few members. Tonight this assemblage bespeaks our progress.

### HONOR CHARTER MEMBERS

"We assembled here in recognition of the contribution of our charter members to the cause of humanity in laying the foundation for the building of Local No. 28—a proven institution in the promotion of economic justice for wage earning electrical workers and a cooperating unit of the electrical industry of our community. The courage, foresight and determination of these, our charter members, serve to inspire us to greater effort in the perpetuation of the cause they espoused and to which we dedicate ourselves. We would be remiss indeed if on this occasion we did not include in our recognition of inspiration the encouragement we receive from observing the satisfaction and contentment expressed by our pensioned members whose past performance compels the expression 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"We take pride in the glory of these our honor members, symbolized in the trade union movement.

"I, personally, appreciate the splendid cooperation the officers and members have given me in the past and offer my sincere thanks to all. With the same cooperation in the future we will rise to even greater heights and thereby make life brighter and our community a better place in which to live.

"On this occasion of this, the fortieth anniversary of the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. B-28, I bid you welcome and wish you a most pleasant evening, and to you and yours I wish every happiness in the future."

The charter members honored on this occasion were:

Charles W. Davis  
Walter W. Davis  
\*D. Hanrette  
\*Austin S. Meacham  
\*A. Petticord  
\*Charles F. Leitz  
\*Walter C. Worley

The pension members honored were:

Harry H. Clary  
Thomas R. Cole  
William C. Cunzeman  
Charles W. Davis  
Larkin W. Davis  
Edward L. Dougherty  
Howard W. Sauner  
\*Erwin E. Scholtz  
Joseph N. Shew  
Victor Valliant

The complete roster of guests including the contractor guests were:

### FRIENDS AND LABOR GUESTS

Hon. George L. Radcliffe, U. S. Senator, Maryland; Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor, Governor of Maryland; Hon. Howard W. Jackson, Mayor of Baltimore; Hon. Thomas D'Alessandro, Jr., Congressman, Maryland; Hon. Richard C. O'Connell, President, Baltimore City Council; Hon. Harry W. Nice, Hon. John A. Meyers, Hon. Theodore McKeldin, Hon. Isaac Lobe Straus, Counsel, I. B. E. W.; Hon. James B. Blake, Mr. Paul Tignor, Glenn L. Martin Co.; Mr. J. B. Trout, Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mr. F. Marks and Mr. E. Emerson, Rustless Iron & Steel Co.; Mr. J. Armiger, City Electrical Inspector; Mr. W. H. Miller, Assn. Fire Underwriters; Mr. R. Woods, Stone & Webster; Mr. C. W. Sylvester and Mr. K. H. Young, Vocational Department, Public Schools; Mr. D. W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor; Mr. John P. Coyne, President, Mr. Herbert C. Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer, National Building and Construction Trades Dept., A. F. of L.; Mr. Frank Fenton, Director of Organization, A. F. of L.; Mr. Joseph P. McCurdy, President, Baltimore Federation of Labor; Mr. Frank Clark Ellis, President, Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council; Miss Anna Neary, Mr. W. B. Cooper, Crown Cork & Seal Co.; Mr. R. F. Bonsal and Mr. A. L. Penniman, Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.; Mr. W. E. Kilbourne and Mr. H. R. McCabe, General Motors; Mr. Leonard Gordon, Calvert Distillery; Mr. W. Lautenberger, Frankford Distillery; Mr. D. R. Lang, Mr. F. L. Dixon and Mr. K. W. Lauterbach, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; Mr. Avrum Rifman.

### BROTHERHOOD GUESTS

Mr. Edward J. Brown, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Mr. D. W. Tracy, Chairman, Executive Council; Mr. E. F. Kloter, International Vice President; Mr. Alex Smalley, International Executive Council; Mr. Arthur Bennett, International Vice President; Mr. John J. Regan, International Vice President; Mr. Edward Nothnagle, International Executive Council; Mr. William G. Shord, International Executive Council; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hedges, Mr. Harry Van Arsdale, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bieretz, Mr. and Mrs. William Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wimberly, Mr. John J. McCurry, Mr. J. McDonogh, Mr. Robert Moody,

\* Deceased.



Portion of the great banquet hall at Baltimore, where 1,100 I. B. E. W. members sat down with their friends in celebration of a union birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. William Daley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gerbig, Mr. and Mrs. A. Piel, Mr. Oliver Myers, Mr. Claude R. Bright, Mrs. E. J. Brown, Mrs. D. W. Tracy, Mrs. Alex Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Weyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Preller, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Novak, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lindemuth, Mr. and Mrs. Doran, Mr. M. J. Renz, Mr. George Lucas, Mr. Charles Madden, Mr. H. H. Hudson, Mr. C. Carlson, Mr. R. Ludwig, Mr. W. R. Lennox.

Contractor guests were: A. C. Brueckmann, E. Bauernschmidt, S. Blumenthal, C. Crook, Joseph B. Dreisch, C. Russell, C. O. Darney, C. Parthree, Edward Brown, C. Buttner, S. Blumenthal, Jr., A. Burgess, Gordon Dreisch, G. Boehm, H. Dushman, M. Roseman, H. Belsinger, J. Freise, E. Hedler; also J. McGee, T. Thompson, J. Turner, W. Davis, L. H. Offut, C. Snyder, G. Wagner, William Kaiser, William Pabst, J. Heath, E. Wieward, V. Sippel, A. Samuel, Arthur Heim, H. E. Crook, T. Stewart, J. R. Stanmeyer, William Stockhausen, E. Goldenberg, E. M. Clogg, C. R. Durling, R. Stolzenbach, A. G. Paves, Fred Kahn, Edgar Smith, S. Gross, C. Mace, F. Pratt, H. Phillips, J. Hecht, J. Driscoll, R. Barrett, L. Lauve, Jr., S. Volkman, W. English, R. Bosman, H. Robinson.

The officers of Local Union No. B-28 are: August W. Knoedler, president; Robert C. Forrest, vice president; Caleb Griffin, recording secretary; Thomas J. Fagen, financial secretary; Carl G. Scholtz, business manager; Edward Garmatz, treasurer. Executive board members are: Albert C. Hoffman, Henry J.

Maas, Ralph S. Melchior, Edward G. Rost. Examining board members are: John M. McCauley, William Knoppel, Henry O. Reuter.

The committee on arrangements for this event was: Carl G. Scholtz, chairman; August W. Knoedler, Robert C. Forrest, Edward Garmatz, Thomas J. Fagen, assistant chairmen; Albert C. Hoffman, Henry J. Maas, Harry J. Brooks, Campbell Carter, Kenneth W. Davis, William Knoppel, John M. Franz, John H. McCauley, Carroll R. Roeder, Clayton G. Burch, W. Gluth, Ralph C. Melchior, Edward G. Rost, I. C. Franz, J. H. Gleichman, Caleb Griffin, Charles F. Hefner, Julian B. Littauer, Frank J. Meeder, Henry Reuter, Robert S. Roseman, J. Young and H. Woodruff.

Local Union No. B-28 closed the dinner with this expression of gratitude:

"We desire to express our appreciation for your helpfulness in promoting the success of Local Union No. B-28. We are grateful for your presence at and participation in the celebration of this, our fortieth anniversary.

"We extend through you our every cooperation in the promotion of the industrial and commercial progress of our community. We are certain of your interest in the improvement of the standards of citizenship. May we continue to labor together for the advancement and common good of all."

#### SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT

On Sunday, following the anniversary dinner many guests of L. U. No. B-28 were entertained for luncheon, and later in the afternoon visited a historic point in Baltimore. They saw again—or for the

first time—famous old Fort McHenry on Whetstone Point overlooking the busy Baltimore Harbor.

It was recalled to them that the British sailed up Chesapeake Bay and stood well off from the shore and poured the cannon fire into Fort McHenry. On one of the British ships a young citizen of Baltimore, Francis Scott Key, was a prisoner. He stayed below, they were told, and penned a poem based upon his actual experience. He saw "the bombs bursting in air," and above the smoke and the flare of the fires he saw Old Glory still waving.

The Sunday entertainment gave visiting Brothers and their families an opportunity to mingle with the families of the members of L. U. No. B-28. Common problems were informally discussed and fellowship advanced. Incidentally, they were told, too, about the remarkable business which the Baltimore Harbor still does, carrying fruit from Florida into Baltimore for distribution throughout the northern states. They were told, too, that many shippers, even from the middle west, use Baltimore Harbor to ship their goods to California and the far West, because freight rates to Baltimore, plus shipping rates to California, are less than freight rates directly west to the Pacific Coast.

#### WET WATTS

A speaker at the recent convention of the Western Section of the Association of Electrical Inspectors was explaining power factor. "It's like one of those big, 10-cent mugs of beer," he said, "It looks as though it were full, but only about 75 per cent will do you any good—the rest is foam."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

# Friant Dam, Key Wall in CENTRAL VALLEY

**S**ATURDAY, August 11, 1940, is an important date in the history of American labor. On that day at Fresno, Calif., the last dam project of the government was signed up by the American Federation of Labor unions. This is called the Friant job, a vast \$16,000,000 project, a unit in the great Central Valley development.

Amos Feely, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, played a large part in the signing of this contract. Two Los Angeles contracting firms are handling the Friant project, Bent Brothers Construction Company and Griffith Construction Company. By the terms of the contract these firms are assured of no interruption of work by a strike until the completion of the dam in 1943. Fourteen American Federation of Labor unions are parties to the contract.

The great Central Valley project, of which the Friant Dam is a unit, is one of the public regions similar to or surpassing in magnitude Boulder Dam or the Grand Coulee Dam. The Central Valley project involves three great rivers, Sacramento, Pit and McCloud. The development begins on the north with Mount Shasta Dam and power plant. When this dam is finished it will be the highest—560 feet—overflow dam in the world. A great falls will roar down in a drop of 480 feet, three times the height of Niagara.

Friant Dam, which lies in the southeast section of the Central Valley, will not

## A. F. of L. Unions sign contract with Bent Brothers and Griffith Construction. Great project described

produce power; it is being built to store irrigation water and strong floods of the San Joaquin River. From it water will be diverted into Friant-Kern and Madera Canals. The southern San Joaquin Valley counties depend for existence on an adequate supply of irrigation water. The two supplemental dams will deliver water to Fresno, Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern Counties. No more will crops wither and die, even in dry years, for behind the great Friant walls will be the life-saving water.

### PROJECT LONG DREAMED

The Central Valley project, of which the Friant Dam is a unit, is a great reclamation and power project. It was first conceived in 1873, and is a product of years of study by many succeeding engineers. It will cost approximately \$170,000,000. It involves California's two great interior valleys, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. Two-thirds of California's agricultural area lies in these two valleys.

Friant Dam, now being constructed by Griffith Company and Bent Company, under supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, is located 20 miles north of Fresno, Calif., on the San Joaquin River,



M. H. SLOCUM

General Superintendent, Friant Dam.

and when completed in 1942 will be the fourth largest dam in the United States.

A straight gravity type dam, Friant will have a length of 3,430 feet, a maximum height of 325 feet, and will contain about 2,200,000 cubic yards of concrete.

The reservoir to be formed will have an area of 4,500 acres, with a length of 15 miles. Of the 520,000 acre feet storage capacity, 316,000 acre feet will be available for irrigation and 70,000 acre feet for flood control. The remainder will be utilized for maintenance of the flow of the San Joaquin River and for dead storage.

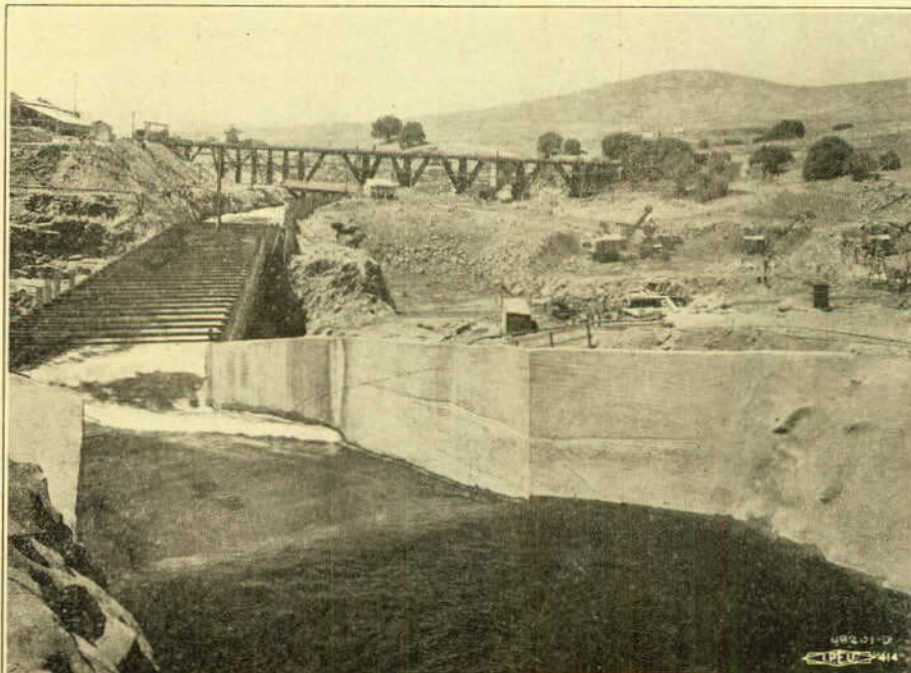
The estimated cost of the structure, including the \$11,500,000 contract held by Griffith Company and Bent Company, is over \$19,000,000.

At this time the contractor has excavated 1,180,000 cubic yards of the 1,250,000 cubic yards required and has placed about 12,000 cubic yards of concrete in the dam. The plant is complete except for constructing concrete and service trestle which is now in progress. The river has been diverted from its original bed and now flows across the dam area through a timber flume.

### DIESELS HAUL DIRT

Aggregate for the concrete comes from a deposit located about three miles downstream from the damsite, and is processed at the deposit in a screening, washing and classifying plant which has a rated capacity of 600 tons per hour. When processed, sand and four sizes of rock ranging from 3/16" to 6" are stock piled and thence conveyed by belt to car-capacity hoppers located over the contractor's railway. It is then dumped into hopper bottom cars and hauled to the service stock pile near the damsite.

The aggregate train consists of two cars of sand and one car of each of the four sizes of rock, with a 43-ton Diesel-Electric locomotive at each end of the



WHERE THE RIVER IS "DETOURED."

train. Both locomotives are controlled simultaneously from either cab, allowing the operator to occupy the head end of the train at all times. The cars are equipped with air dumps which are operated from the locomotive cab, and dump simultaneously into bins of the service stock pile which are arranged in the same order as the hoppers at the aggregate plant.

From the stock pile, the aggregate is conveyed to the mixing plant bins by a series of belt conveyors, having a total length of 1,850 feet.

Low heat bulk cement for the concrete is furnished by the government, and is delivered at the damsite in box cars where it is unloaded by Fuller-Kinyon unloaders and stored in four 5,900 barrel silos. A screw conveyor delivers cement from all or any one of the silos to a Fuller-Kinyon pump which transports it 900 feet through an eight-inch pipeline to the mixing plant.

The mixing plant, of the latest design, is composed of four four-cubic yard tilting mixers served by automatic batching equipment, which weighs out the proper quantity of each size aggregate, cement and water. The four mixers are mounted so they dump through a common hopper in the center of the plant.

Placing of the concrete is being done by two revolving cranes, two double-cantilever (hammerhead) cranes and two stiffleg derricks. When mixed, the concrete is dumped into buckets, having capacities of four cubic yards, which are transported by train to the placing cranes. Each concrete train consists of one car and a 10-ton Diesel-Electric locomotive, which is operated by remote control from a walkway running the full length of the concrete car. Each car carries four buckets of concrete, with space for a fifth. The locomotive controls are so located that the operator can handle the train while standing beside any one of the five bucket spaces.

#### CRANES HANDLE CONCRETE

When the four buckets on the car are loaded, the train moves onto the concrete-placing trestle within reach of the placing cranes, which set an empty bucket on the car and pick up a loaded one. The loaded buckets are lowered into the forms and dumped by the placing crew.

The trestle on which the cranes and concrete trains operate is of heavy construction, containing nearly 4,000 tons of steel. The timber deck is divided into panels which may be removed so buckets can be lowered through for placing directly under the trestle. As indicated, the greater part of the trestle will fall within the limits of the dam and will become a part of it. The deck and columns not embedded will be removed when the dam is completed.

For construction purposes the dam is divided into blocks having widths of 50 and 56 feet, and each block is poured as a separate unit in five-foot lifts. Seventy-



GREAT SWEEP OF FRIANT DAM SITE IS REVEALED BY THIS SHOT.

two hours must elapse between pours in any one block, and the surface of the concrete must be cleaned by sand blasting before the succeeding lift can be placed.

Coils of one-inch tubing are laid on the surface of each lift through which river water is pumped to reduce the heat generated by the chemical action of the cement during setting of the concrete, thereby minimizing the expansion and contraction of the blocks. After the concrete is set, the vertical joints between blocks will be filled by pumping "grout" (a mixture of cement and water) through pipes having outlets in the face of the blocks.

Construction of Friant Dam is marked by three features never before used in heavy construction. The first is the use of absorptive form lining to eliminate air bubbles and water holes and to give a denser, more uniform surface.

The second feature is the use of ice in the mixers. The specifications require that the concrete, when placed in the forms, shall have maximum temperatures

ranging from 70° F. during the summer months to 58° F. during the month of January. To accomplish this result the contractor has installed an ammonia system refrigerating plant which furnishes a mixture of 32° water and ice crystals to the mixers. The quantity of ice in the water can be regulated as desired.

The third feature is the use of pumice in the concrete to further slow the setting and reduce the heat generation of the concrete. The pumice, a volcanic ash, is mined by the contractor from a deposit about two and one-half miles upstream from the damsite, hauled to the dam in trucks, crushed and stored in a bin from which a belt conveyor carries it to the mixing plant as needed.

R. B. Williams is project engineer and J. H. Warner is resident engineer for the dam, for the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

For the contractor, H. Stanley Bent is general manager and M. H. Slocum is general superintendent. E. L. Causey is engineer.

# One Day in Summer

## He Touched 60,000 VOLTS

**H**IGH up above a river, in a mid-western city, a high tension tower carries current for an industrial plant. Here one sultry day in the late summer of 1939 a man was perched on a scaffold painting the middle bay of the tower. When it became necessary to rearrange the scaffold, the utility company's foreman, a veteran I. B. E. W. member, walked over to help. In some unexplained manner he brushed with his hat a 60,000 volt phase. Instantly the tremendous current shorted through his body—head, hands and feet—to the tower. Within a few seconds a circuit breaker at the plant nearby had kicked out. The other workman sprang to catch the limp body as it was released from the horrible grip of the current.

The man with the paint bucket was also a member of the utility local and through discussions in the local had become keenly aware of the dangers amongst which these men work. He had

### Tragedy of wires inducts us into problem of recurring deaths by electricity

received instruction in pole-top resuscitation only recently and the method was fresh in his memory. Without waiting to lower the body to the ground, he laid the foreman down on the steel scaffold and started work immediately to rouse any lingering spark of life.

#### A FLUTTER OF BREATH

Meantime, two apprentice linemen on the ground had seen the accident and were clambering up the tower. As soon as they reached the high scaffold they added their efforts to those of the first man. A faint flicker of heart, of breath—yes, he is living! They kept on as they had been instructed. The foreman's

breathing became more normal, and he thrashed and struggled with them as do the reviving victims of electric shock. Obtaining a rope, they lowered him carefully to the ground where an ambulance was waiting. He was hurried to the hospital to recuperate.

This rescue was hailed as a miracle, and electrical workers rushed to shake the hand of the man whose cool head and quick wits had snatched a Brother out of the shadow of death. Alas, their joy was short-lived. Human tissues could not survive the tremendous shock of 60,000 volts. After seeming to rally, the foreman died in the hospital.

#### 45 BLACK MARKS

This grim, true incident which we have briefly related, is the basis for one of the black marks on our record book for the year 1939. In spite of the skill and experience of the foreman, in spite of the prompt, intelligent efforts of his fellow workmen, the treacherous "black lightning" had claimed another life.

Death by electrocution mounted to a horrifying total among our membership in 1939, showing the largest number of fatalities among outside electrical workers ever set down in the records of the I. B. E. W. Forty men, linemen and others in the outside classification, were killed by electric shock during the course of their daily work. Nor were workers in other branches of electrical work immune. Five in other classifications met their doom in this way, making a total of 45 deaths caused directly by electric shock. This is one-third of all deaths among our membership from industrial causes.

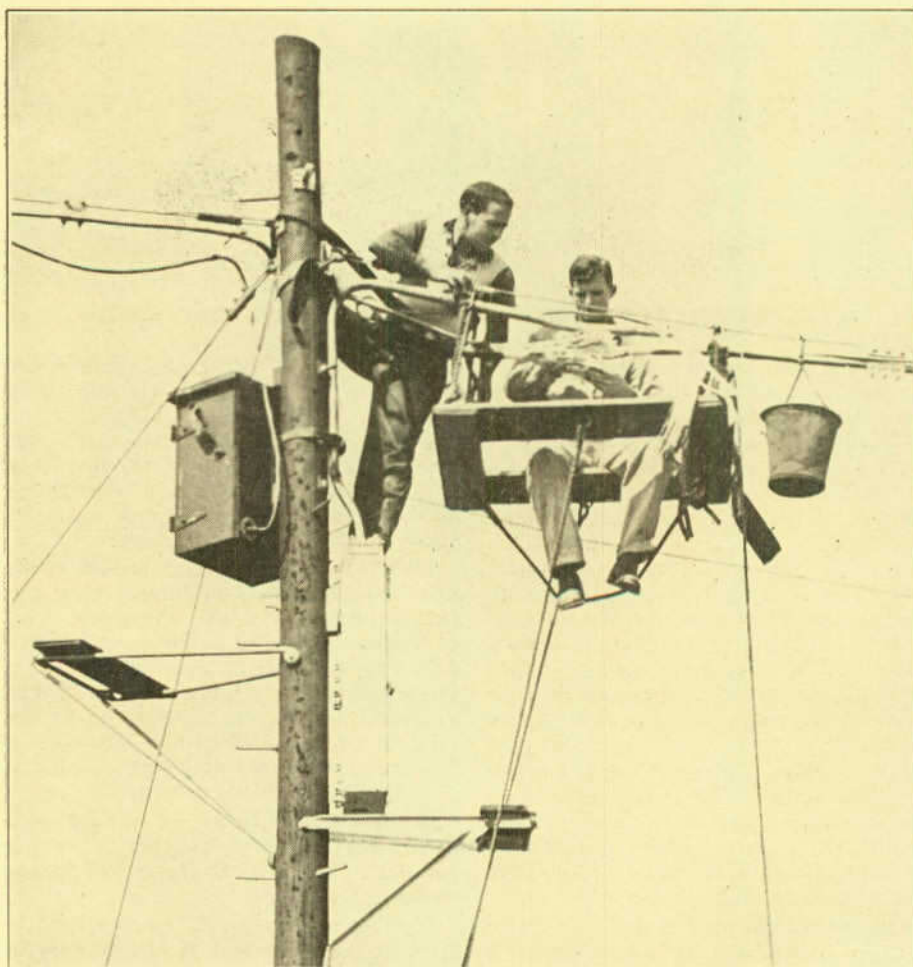
Since 1922 we have been, each year, classifying the causes of deaths among our membership—deaths due to hazards incident to the trade, the risks men must take in their daily work. Deaths from some other causes seem to show a declining rate in ratio to the number of men employed. Why should electrocutions take this alarming jump? It is not the custom to send men new at the trade into dangerous locations. Says an international representative:

"The most peculiar thing we find about our accidents is that our best men on utility properties are the ones who get killed. I discussed this matter with the safety engineer some time ago and he stated that if a foreman had a tight place or dangerous spot to work in he usually picked the man he thought most capable and trustworthy, and the man who was less capable and didn't handle hot stuff was never put into this kind of a place."

#### SOMEONE FORGOT

Our members themselves are alert to the risks inherent in their job. They apply themselves zealously to safety instruction and resuscitation methods. An Atlanta local won first prize in the Labor Day parade with its float dramatically demonstrating pole-top resuscitation with real linemen and a real pole-top. (This life-saving method was publicized by the JOURNAL during 1939.) Other locals have put the practical knowledge of their members into the safety codes used by

(Continued on page 619)



Every day of every year men climb poles to string or repair wires, which bear precious messages over millions of miles. They often pay with their lives.

# DRAFT AND EMERGENCY PROGRAM

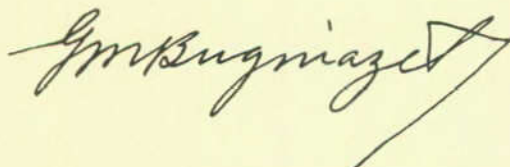
In the United States, conscription of men for military service is now a fact, and all Canadian citizens are now involved in the war. The conscription and military enrollment in the United States and Canada shows that in the Brotherhood we have 47,909 members between the ages of 21 and 35 who are eligible for military service, and this number comprises 29,364 beneficial members and 18,545 B members.

The defense program in the United States is now about 10 per cent under way, and from present calculations will be practically in full force by March, 1941. This will mean that all available experienced and qualified mechanics will be needed, and there is a possibility that in some localities there may be a shortage of qualified workers. Some of this shortage may be taken up by men from other localities that are not so fortunate as to have a surplus of work. Therefore all local unions should be very active in endeavoring to bring all qualified mechanics into membership in their local union so as to be able to furnish qualified mechanics as requested, and thereby assist in facilitating the defense program as well as avoid any possibility of being unable to furnish all qualified mechanics necessary on such an all-important program.

In the last few months there have been several inquiries from members on pension, who feel that with a great demand for workers they will have an opportunity to return to the trade. They desired to know if that would be possible now that they are on pension, and they were advised that any member on pension who desired to return to the trade could take the special withdrawal card issued him when he went on pension to the local union of which he was a member at that time, arrange with them for deposit of the card in that local union and start paying dues to the local union from that date. The financial secretary of the local would then immediately forward the card to the I. O. so that the member might be taken off the pension roll and thus not violate the law by being on the pension roll and working at the trade.

This is very important—that the secretaries of the local unions see that when the local accepts a member from the pension ranks who desires to go back to work, the special withdrawal card is immediately forwarded to the I. O. with the information, so that the member may be taken off the pension roll and not be charged by any other member with a violation of the provisions of the constitution relative to pensioned members.

Finally, when such a member desires to again retire, he has to make application to the executive council, as provided in the constitution, to be placed back on pension.



*International Secretary.*



*He heard the rivermen's ringing shout  
As they answered to danger's calls,  
They cleared the surging eddies out  
Of the logs that twisted and churned about,  
Broke the jam at the roaring falls.*

**G**RADUALLY the sun began to get stronger an' the air milder. The heavy snow, on the roofs av the bunk house an' ither buildins, melted an' trickled down the eaves in tiny rivulets, which the cold night air froze into enormous icicles. In the bunk house at night, the steam from the socks an' ither wet clothing, hung up on the lines to dry, almost obscured the dim light av the lanterns, an' the air was so thick ye cud almost walk upon it, but havin' pulled the moss out av the chinks between the logs at the head av me bunk, I niver lacked fresh air fer breathin'. Wan night it started to rain an' Jules shouted out: "De ice, she is soon break up an' de beeg drive, she is start."

Sure enough, next mornin' a black narrow channel in the center av the stream was carryin' away the chunks av ice as they broke loose. Socks an' rubbers was discarded fer the well-tallowed river boots wid their stout caulked soles, which give us the firm footin' we needed on the slippery brown bark av the wet logs. Big Mike started gangs breakin' up the rollways an' headin' thim straight wid the run av the stream. The meltin' snow soon begun to start the river risin' an' as it flooded the low-lyin' marshes, the logs begun to break away from the icy cement which had been holdin' thim. The W&O camp, on the ither side av the river, was busy headin' their output fer the sluice gate too, an' soon we was workin' in touch with wan anither.

#### DUNKED IN ICE WATER

Heavy booms ran at an angle from the shore to the sluice gate, givin' a wide V-mouthed entrance to it. Afther a conference, Big Mike an' Rafferty, the foreman

# PAUL BUNYAN *Never Saw* LOGS *Like These!*

By SHAPPIE

Our laureate of  
toil depicts the epic struggle of  
the river drive

av the W&O, decided to close the gate. Whin they figgered the head av water was high enough the gate was opened. Gettin' thim logs broke clear into the pull av the river was no slouch av a job, bedads. Some av the jacks wud be up to their waists in the cold icy water, but afther the first plunge into it ye soon warmed up, aven if ye slipped an' wint into it entirely, as some unlucky wans occasionally did to the unholy glee av the ithers. Me, an' a couple av ither jacks, was stationed along the boom on our side av the river, wid pike poles to kape the logs headin' straight through the sluice gate.

Three av the W&O men took their places on the ither boom, while the rest was scattered wherever it was necessary, chaperonin' the logs into the main stream, a moppin' up gang brought up the rear. Lo, an' behold! who shud be wan av the three men opposite us on the ither boom but me ould friend, Joe Leclair. Joe shouted across to me, wid a good-natured grin on his face:

"Why, bah gosh. Dere is mah ole frien', Casey. Casey, I is steel de bes' man on de reever, but bah tonder, you is de bes' man on de lan', an' I is leek anny man dat is say no to dat. What you t'ink yousef, eh?"

The jacks let out a roar av laughter. I shouted back:

"I might av had a little luck whin we had our argument in the saloon, Joe, but if we had been on a log in the river here, in 'bout three seconds, I wud have been the worst lookin' drowned rat ye iver saw, an' I'm not disputin' yer claim to bein' the best man on the river."

"By Gar! Casey! Tokedder, you an' me is leek de worl'!"

#### THE COOK HAS TROUBLE

*Down the rapids the wanigan came.  
The cook, he cussed till his tongue went lame.  
His awful rage made his flunkies shiver,  
Till a sweep oar kicked him into the river.*

In the meantime the cook and his two flunkies had loaded the wanigan, as the clumsy, bluff-bowed scow was called, wid a portable stove an' grub fer feedin' the camp, tents, blankets an' ither emergency supplies, an' commenced his nerve-wrackin' voyage down the river, behind the drive. Aven in smooth water the unwieldy craft seemed to bear out his assertion, that the spirit av his Satanic Majesty controlled it, for in spite av the frenzied efforts of himself and his

flunkies on the long sweeps at ayther end av it, which was s'posed to direct its course, it was forever bargin' into submerged rocks that threatened to capsize it, or bein' swept against banks an' stranded in shallow water. But whin they struck the rapids, thin the cook lost all semblance av sanity, as he screamed out contradictory orders, while the three av thim tried to work the sweeps, widout gettin' knocked overboard. His language wud have turned a Southern mule driver green wid envy. He had almost run out av language be the time they had got their buckin' river broncho gentled enough to tie her up to a bank, an' thin they had to pitch tents an' get chow fer the tired, wet an' hungry jacks as they come stragglin' in.

Whin the drive was in full swing there wud be scant time fer atin' an' slapin', so now the jacks was takin' their chance to indulge in a little relaxation. 'Bout a dozen av us was loungin' aroun' in wan av the tents, whin the flaps was throw'd back an' in stepped Joe Leclair. Joe was well known an' was greeted wid a welcome shout. He stepped up to where I was sittin', an' says:

"Ave you annyting 'gainst me, Casey?"

"No," I said, "but bedads, Joe, I'm puzzled yet as to why ye forced me into that fight wid ye."

"Well, w'en you is 'ear w'at I is tell you, mebbe you is not wonder. You is know dem two feller, Dodds an' Roden." The jacks let out a roar an' wan av thim yelled:

"Yass, an' if they hadn't made a quick getaway, afore we could nab them, we was all set to tar an' feather them."

"I is know all about dose feller now," said Joe, as he squatted down. There was a crowd av jacks be this time, curious to know whether Joe was for peace er war.

"Mebbe, w'en you is 'ear w'at is 'appen, Casey, you is not blame me for w'en I is mak de fight wit' you. Dat night, w'en I is not yet meet you, I is go into a saloon. De barkeep, he is know me, an' we'n he is say, 'Joe! 'Ave a weesky, wit' me.' 'Sure,' I is say. Den he 'as wan on me. By dees time I is begin to feel plain-tee good, w'en in is come dose two feller, Dodds an' Roden. Dey is come up to de bar an' I 'as two more weeskees wit' dem also. Den Dodds is say to me:

#### LOOK OUT FOR RED HEAD

"Joe! ever'body is say you is de bes' fighter on de reever."

"Mebbe," I is say, "onless some odder feller is come along an' leek me."

"Dodds, he say, 'Out in de J&J camp, w're we is work, dere is wan reever

(Continued on page 617)

**T**HE cruiser, U. S. S. Milwaukee, was lying at Mare Island Navy Yard, undergoing general overhaul. Most of the crew, including the commanding officer, were on leave, scattered to all points of the country.

Those left in charge were the executive officer and just enough men to man the ship, a mere skeleton crew. In the radio gang there was one chief radioman, one third class and one second class man, the latter being myself.

The last few days we had been watching the finishing touches put to a brand new 5 kw quenched spark transmitter. The Navy Yard radio shop men had been doing the work and all we had to do was stand around and watch the men work and make sure they put every nut, coil and tuning handle just where the specifications said. Our chief had just made his new rate and he sure made life miserable for those Navy Yard workmen.

The radio shack on the Milwaukee was a compartment on the after bridge, with the after tubular mast coming right up through it, a fact that was to be greatly impressed on me later.

It was a fine piece of equipment when finished, the latest thing out, and we were itching to see what she could do out away from land; maybe she would do "one thousand miles" at night under good conditions. The 500 cycles sure pushed a beautiful note through that quenched gap and we could picture how it would tear through the interference and static on some distant cruise. Little did we know then how soon would the note of the crack cruiser, Milwaukee, be stilled forever.

The new transmitter finally finished, we started in to paint up the shack, the chief himself actually putting on a pair of dungarees and grabbing a brush, something quite unusual in naval tradition. As we worked we could hear the engines slowly turning over, as they had been thoroughly gone over. This meant there was steam up so we got some heat going in the shack, as it was January, and anyone who has spent winter time at Mare Island Navy Yard knows there are more comfortable places on the California coast.

#### STEAM FOR EUREKA

The next day the crew were very much surprised to hear that we had orders to proceed immediately to Eureka, a small harbor in northern California. Of course the chief didn't like this, as he would have to stand a watch himself along with us. But like most everybody else in the Navy, he did as he was told to do and said, "Aye, aye, sir."

That night as we steamed up the coast orders came through to proceed offshore Eureka and stand by as close as we could to where the submarine H-3 was stranded on the beach. The H-3 had gone aground on the peninsula in a fog about two weeks before this and was partly buried in the sand when we arrived on the scene, the crew having moved ashore in tents. They had set up a radio

## SHIP AGROUND — Page

### From Radio Notebook

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. B-18

#### Historic event recounted by our ace key man on the ground

shack with a six-inch spark coil fed from storage batteries.

A local salvage contractor had offered for \$50,000 to put the H-3 up on skids and push her over into deep water in the bay, but the Navy Department wanted to do the job themselves, so sent the Milwaukee up there to try pulling her off into the surf at high tide. This particular part of the peninsula was named Samoa Beach and the shifting bottom sands and treacherous currents with blankets of fog had put other vessels aground in times past.

The monitor, U. S. S. Cheyenne, was anchored nearby and was expected to give us a pull when we got a cable fastened around the hull of the H-3. We anchored in as near to the shore as we dared and all day was spent in getting together cables and gear for our new job. The little spark coil on shore sure was kept busy flashing orders back and forth and our 5 kw set was cut down to low power as far as possible, as we could see their mast and quarters.

#### REAL TUG OF WAR

Finally a large steel cable was secured around the H-3 and then run around the Milwaukee like the pulling straps of a horse, as the steel bits in the after deck never could have stood the strain that was

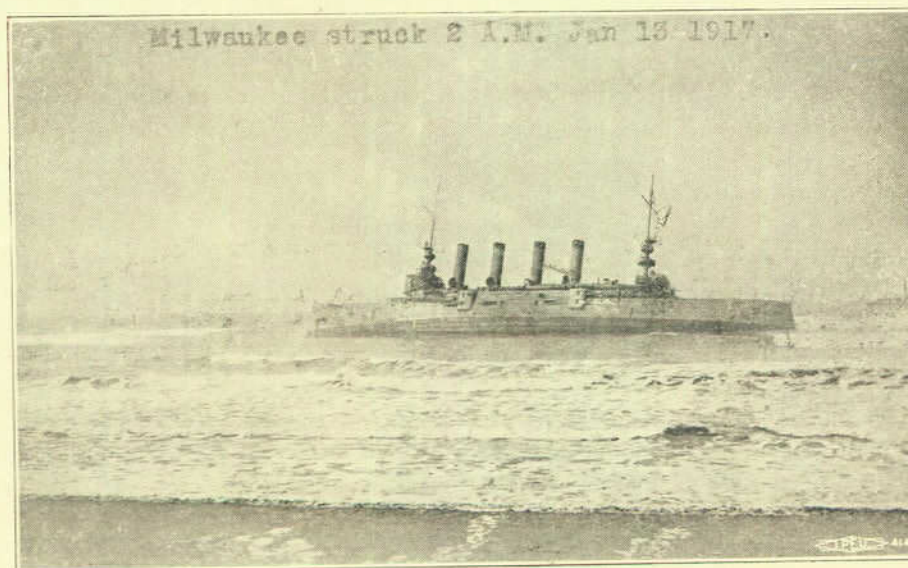
going to be put on them, had they been used.

Another steel cable was run from the Milwaukee to the monitor Cheyenne which stood further out to sea, making the arrangement of two powerful steam vessels pulling on the H-3. We stood by all night with engines turning over slowly to keep the vessels from drifting into shore, waiting until high tide the following morning. Then the real tug-of-war began, the Milwaukee and Cheyenne on one end and the partly buried submarine on the other. It was like trying to pull your foot out of the sand when it has sunk down about a foot or so. For about three hours the engine room signals read "full speed ahead" but the stubborn sub refused to move. She liked her nice bed of sand too well. The suction produced must have been tremendous. If she had been just lying on the bottom it would have been an easy matter to pull her off, but the two weeks she had been gradually settling into the sand made it an impossible job, even with thousands of horsepower trying to pull her free.

That afternoon, January 12, 1917, a heavy blanket of fog descended upon us, blotting out the shore line and everything else within a distance of a few hundred feet. Of course all operations had to be stopped and we let go the anchor immediately—in fact both anchors—as we were much closer in to shore than would have been the case had the ship made an ordinary off-shore stop.

As additional precaution the executive

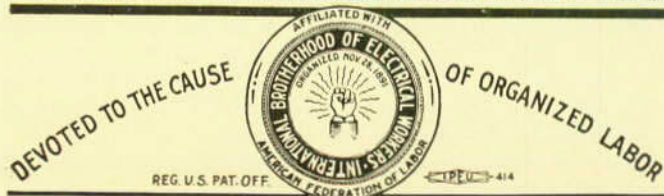
(Continued on page 616)



Cruiser Milwaukee struck bar at 2:00 A. M. Member Hyde loans picture from his private collection and log book.

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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No. 11

**We, The People** A great national election has just been concluded. It was a spirited contest characterized by a great deal of name-calling, at times inaccurate statements, and yet on the whole all issues and contingent issues were laid bare and frankly discussed. Foreigners who do not understand American life may conclude that the election represented a divided people, but they little know Americans who take their politics with seriousness and laughter, who indulge in much red fire and innuendo, and return to their jobs the next morning content with the result, no matter what that result is. A national election in a democracy represents a kind of steam valve which allows surplus energy to be expended without dangerous consequences.

The principal issue as to whether a president of the United States should break a tradition and allow himself to be candidate for a third term involved a basic principle of democracy, from whatever angle it may be regarded. The American people have spoken on this issue but behind dramatic differences of opinion lies a profounder issue, namely, the place of the electorate, the common citizen and the people in the making of national policies and national laws. This Journal has never doubted the potency of American democracy. It has never doubted the general good sense and intelligence of the great mass of American voters. American voters can be fooled part of the time but in the end they have always had their way in this republic and seen to it that the policies they wanted were materialized. It has been so in regard to this issue.

The result of this national election, therefore, is not as important as campaign orators would lead us to believe. The people of the United States will still make the laws that they want and inaugurate the policies they think they must have. They are more aroused at this moment than perhaps at any other time in the last 10 years and they will not permit any official, however powerful or popular, to go far astray from what "we, the people want."

The salutary thing about the present situation, therefore, is that the people have passed through a difficult and trying contest without losing their tempers and have decided on what policy they want to pursue.

They are awake and they will demand that the new administration will give them the things that the people want. What happens in the next four years will depend in a large part on this situation, upon the alertness of the 10,000,000 labor unionists of this country, upon their good sense, upon their moderation and their ability to make themselves felt when they feel that the administration is getting out of line.

**A Typical Union** The observation with appropriate ceremony of the 40th anniversary of Local Union No. B-28, Baltimore, should give a

thrill to every member of this organization. Here, we take it, is a more or less typical local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It possesses men of fine quality and good citizenship, who have done much toward building a great city,—self-respecting members of a community who appreciate above everything else their membership in a union organization.

Forty years may seem a short period in the life of a nation, but it is a considerable period in the life of a city, even a city as well-established as Baltimore. Due recognition to the longevity of the organization itself was paid by recognition of the founders and pension members and by awarding them medals of honor. Opportunity was given to recall the struggles, the heart-aches and the sacrifices made by these early members as well as present members in building a machine which would aid in lifting the general level of livelihood of all workers of the city.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is proud of Local Union No. B-28 just as it is proud of all of those local unions who struggle through daily battles in order to build a great international union.

**Brotherhood of Atom Smashers** One view of the universe is that it is an electrical mechanism. Franklin found this out when he drew lightning down from the clouds by a key suspended to a kite. Superficial students are aware of the currents of force that flow from pole to pole. Now come discoveries that indicate that the atom is nothing but a bundle of electrical impulses and the smashing of the atom reveals new sources of tremendous power. It may well be that atom smashing will open up fabulous realms of new discovery that will make all our boasted gadgets out of date. It may well be in that future day the union will be called an International Brotherhood of Atom Smashers. At any rate, if members of this organization follow their guiding motto, "Go where electricity goes," it will not be impossible to conceive that atom smashers may some day make up a real craft.

**Defense Training** This country is hearing a good deal at the present hour about training for defense. The Defense Commission has set up a committee known as Training in Industry Committee. On

the surface this may appear to many to be nothing more than an academic procedure but in reality it touches vital issues inasmuch as training men for defense affects the labor supply. No defense project is more important than building proper skills and proper working forces for production. Just now an interesting conflict has arisen over training for defense. This has to do with a method for training. Many big industrialists believe that there is a scarcity of skills and this scarcity can be made up only by a short cut. The short cut that they propose is a breaking down process by which skills are analyzed into categories or smaller processes and into which are fed skilled men to learn a total craft by rotation from category to category. It is obvious that if this down processing is followed, the traditional control of skill by trade unions will pass out of the picture. This method is being protested by the American Federation of Labor but the upshot of the controversy is not yet clear.

**Unity** Campaign orators did right in stressing the need for national unity. Strange as it may seem we believe that Americans took a long step forward toward greater unity during the spirited election of November. Americans got much of the ferment within themselves well expressed during the three months of campaign.

Unity is not a surface phenomenon. It must go deep into every community and into national life. It is useless to talk about unity if a section of the community is ostracized and not permitted to take its full share, and play its proper role in the life of that community. Such a condition as this existed certainly in that period of our national life from 1885, until possibly the great war of 1914. We refer to labor unions. They were looked upon at times as un-American and frequently were not permitted to play the same part in community life as Rotarians, members of the Chamber of Commerce, or business men.

Whether business men know it or not, what has been going on during the last 10 years has merely been the struggle for labor unions to win representation in the community, in industry and in government. Labor unionists have always been willing to play the role that they have seen is necessary for them to play. They have knocked on doors and asked for the privilege of participating in problems of management, and they have knocked on doors of legislative halls and asked to be heard and there have been many times in the past when this hearing was denied. If we really want unity in our national life, those who oppose should remove their opposition to labor representation in all phases of community activities.

**Saga of Youth** Despite the wails of pessimists and alarmists American youth marched to the little red school houses all over the country and placed their names on Uncle Sam's registration lists. There

were no demurs, no untoward incidents, no grief, and only calm acquiescence in fulfilling a national wish and plan. Those who for years have said American youth are soft and undisciplined did see, are seeing, and will see that American youth is strong with a kind of rough pioneer strength and discipline, and these young Americans will make the finest soldiers in the world. Those who fear that conscription is undemocratic, have had their answer from American youth who in effect declare their acquiescence in a voluntary democratic kind of selection which is not in actuality either conscription or draft. It is merely an orderly way of doing a necessary thing. Americans can be proud of the success of the October registration. We predict that it will be more proud of the product that will arrive out of the military training that is planned for American youth.

**Meaningful Testimony** A British visitor to the United States, who has the ear and the confidence of British Cabinet ministers, told a representative of the Electrical Workers' Journal recently that British leaders of both capital and labor are not thinking at all in the direction of the super-state, or of nationalization, or of large overweening bureaus of government, to take the place of private enterprise. England, a real democracy, has proved that it can produce better tools of war and a greater, more disciplined type of soldier than the totalitarian country. Under the awful ordeal of meeting totalitarian attacks England has not lost its sense of proportion, and now looking ahead, it is planning for a new world after the war which will preserve the ancient values of individual competence and character without a loss of social values. It is significant that England is ruling against a super-state but expects to socialize rapidly without the loss of individual values.

**How Wars Are Won** An American army officer returns from Great Britain, after weeks of observation, with a report. High up on his list of standards for winning wars are:

morale of working force  
civilian morale

Low in his list of standards—strange to say—is military operations. That is why no government has been willing to sweep away social benefits. Social benefits are not now regarded as gifts, but as instrumentalities for producing national esprit.

Moreover, in the present nature of modern warfare lies a condition for producing unity. Civilians under fire in 1940 are in as much danger—or in more danger—than soldiers. Boys who go to the front can not feel that slackers remain at home. All must participate. All share alike.



# Woman's Work



EPEU 414

## SAMPLE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

*In answer to frequent requests we are publishing again a constitution and by laws for women's auxiliaries. In the I. B. E. W., auxiliaries are sponsored directly by the local unions and therefore the International Office does not charter them nor furnish membership blanks nor other forms. All that is necessary to start an auxiliary is the approval of the local union and the willingness on the part of the women eligible to form an organization.*

*The following is published simply as a guide because it has been found helpful by many I. B. E. W. auxiliaries in drawing up their own. It may be used in whole or in part, and details may be adapted to suit the preferences of each group.*

### CONSTITUTION

#### ARTICLE I

Sec. 1. This organization shall be known as the Women's Auxiliary to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of \_\_\_\_\_.

Sec. 2. This organization shall be under the jurisdiction of and subordinate to the local \_\_\_\_\_ of the I. B. E. W.

Sec. 3. The objects of this organization shall be to work in conjunction with the locals of the I. B. E. W., to encourage the demand for the union label of every nature, to encourage the purchase of union made goods and to help to organize workers, men and women of every trade or calling, and encourage organized labor generally.

#### ARTICLE II

Sec. 1. Membership—The wife, daughter, mother or sister of a member in good financial standing, of a local of the I. B. E. W., over 16 years of age shall be eligible to membership in this auxiliary, provided that the daughter or sister is unmarried or widowed.

Sec. 2. The membership fee shall be \_\_\_\_\_.

Sec. 3. Dues for members shall be \_\_\_\_\_ per month, payable in advance.

Sec. 4. Officers—The officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and executive board.

Sec. 5. Nomination for officers shall be by written ballot. The two receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees, beginning with the president and so on in order as to rank.

Sec. 6. The executive board shall consist of president, secretary and three members to be elected from the floor.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all regular and special meetings, to preserve order and enforce the constitution and by-laws and to name a majority of all appointed committees.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the vice president to preside at all meetings in the absence of the president and she shall be chairman of the membership committee.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the record of proceedings of each meeting; to conduct all correspondence of an official nature and in the absence of the

treasurer to receive all money and give her receipt for same.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all money for membership fees, dues, and other sources, always giving her receipt for same and shall deposit the funds of the auxiliary in the bank designated by the organization to the credit of the auxiliary. She shall pay out money only when ordered to do so by the auxiliary at a regular or special meeting, by check only and such check shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer. Stub to show purpose of the payment in each case. She shall render a financial statement of receipts and disbursements to the auxiliary each month.

Sec. 11. Officers shall be nominated at any meeting in April except the last and elected and installed on the last meeting in April of each year.

Sec. 12. An auditing committee shall be appointed on the first meeting night in April, and they shall audit the treasurer's books and make their report to the auxiliary before the installation of officers.

#### ARTICLE III

Sec. 1. All officers when installed shall take the following pledges, which shall be administered by the retiring president or by a past president, or in the absence of both of these, by a president or past president of a local of the I. B. E. W.

Obligation—Do you and each of you solemnly pledge your word of honor as an officer of this auxiliary to perform the duties of your respective offices as prescribed by the constitution of and by-laws of this organization; to support and maintain same to the best of your ability and to deliver to your successor in office all books, papers and other possessions upon the expiration of your term of office, or upon demand of the auxiliary or the I. B. E. W.?

Sec. 2. An officer failing to attend three consecutive meetings without a reasonable excuse, her office shall be declared vacant, and the auxiliary shall immediately go into the election of an officer to fill the unexpired term.

### BY-LAWS

#### ARTICLE I

Sec. 1. Meetings shall be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ of each month at such place as is designated by the auxiliary.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be ordered by the auxiliary by the president upon written demand of not less than five members of the auxiliary, or upon request of the local union.

Sec. 3. Secretary shall notify all members of any special meeting. Said notice shall give the time and place of such meeting and the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Sec. 4. No business shall be transacted at any special meetings except that for which the meetings were called.

Sec. 5. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 6. Any members in arrears for three

months' dues shall stand suspended and can only be reinstated by a vote of the auxiliary, after payment of all back dues, and one month's dues in advance.

Sec. 7. Any member in arrears for six months' dues shall be dropped from the roll and can only become in good standing by joining as a new member.

#### ARTICLE II

Sec. 1. Duties of members—It shall be the duty of each member to cooperate with the officers and members of the I. B. E. W., to confine their purchases wherever possible to the use of union labor and union made goods and at all times to do all in their power to promote the interest of organized labor.

Sec. 2. Any member knowing of a violation of the constitution or by-laws by a member of this auxiliary will report same to the executive board for investigation.

Sec. 3. Any member when found guilty of charges unbecoming a member shall be assessed \$1 for first offense and for the second offense shall be suspended from membership. Length of suspension shall be left to the discretion of the executive board.

Sec. 4. All members shall assume the following obligation before being admitted to this organization:

Obligation for Members.—Do you solemnly and sincerely promise on your word of honor that you will not reveal any part of the proceedings of this auxiliary requiring to be kept secret; that you will faithfully comply with the rules and regulations of this auxiliary and that you will not knowingly injure a sister member or see her wronged if in your power to prevent it? Do you further promise that you will use your efforts to advance the principles for which we are organized, in practice as well as in speech, and to urge upon others to do the same; to purchase no article of merchandise which does not bear the union label when it is possible to secure it; to demand the membership cards of workmen and to use your influence to others to advance the sale of union made goods and of union labor and to work for the advancement of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers? Do you pledge your honor to observe this pledge as long as you remain a member of this auxiliary? If so, answer "I do."

Sec. 5. The auxiliary shall have the authority to adopt suitable by-laws for its government but nothing contained therein shall conflict with the constitution of the I. B. E. W., and all such laws shall be submitted to the electrical workers for approval.

Sec. 6. Any member of the I. B. E. W. who is in good financial standing with the organization shall be an honorary member and shall be granted the privileges of the floor and all privileges except to vote.

Sec. 7. The constitution and by-laws may be amended by reading the proposed amendment at three consecutive meetings and the final vote taken at the third reading.

## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

At the business meeting of October 24 the auxiliary had the pleasure of hearing Sister Damon, president of the Label League, give a resume of the events of the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in September. Sister Damon complimented the various speakers and spoke especially of the talk given by J. C. Hagarty, which, she said, was an eye-opener regarding defense against the enemies of organized labor. Numbers of worthwhile resolutions were adopted by the assembly, amongst them one asking the barring of all communistic parties from the ballot; a shortening of the time of waiting for an insurance compensation check to one week instead of five, unemployed insurance for agricultural workers, enforcement of the eight-hour wage law, and a pledge to support our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Sister Damon reminded us that the garment workers were again joining the A. F. of L. and to look for their label after this month. Sister Damon concluded her talk by inviting all those not already belonging to join the Union Label League, which gives out much information regarding where to buy union made clothing and where to find the labels.

An addition to the opening exercises of the auxiliary was made by the singing of "God Bless America," copies of which Sister Lester had already typed for the members.

Sister Adrian attended to the raffling of a purse and gloves beautifully made by Sister Duke, who is spending some time at the Springville Sanitarium near Visalia. And, members, let us not forget to send cards to remind Sister Duke that she is not forgotten by her auxiliary sisters.

Sister Winslow gave a report on the very successful rummage sale held on October 3 and 4. Those who especially helped to make this sale a success through a great deal of hard work were Sisters Underwood, Winslow, Adrian, Winnings, Flynn, Heywood, Woods and Smith.

A lively discussion resulted in the decision the auxiliary would celebrate its second anniversary by a dinner paid for by the auxiliary. This will be a November event, cards for which will be sent out later.

Sister Waxman, of the legislative committee, gave a report on pending bills which should have the attention of those interested in organized labor.

A box of candy for our auxiliary members was received from Sister Holderman, of the auxiliary to Local No. 83, as a token of appreciation of favors done her during a recent illness.

An auxiliary dance is being planned for December 13. The committee, Sisters Underwood and Lester, will tell us more about this affair later.

Sister Montgomery, our parliamentarian, gave us some very helpful suggestions regarding parliamentary law, the application of which will help to make our meetings more orderly and beneficial.

We are sorry to report that Sister Pierce is at present in the Queen of Angels Hospital but good reports are coming from her bedside and no doubt she will soon be with us again. Sisters Lester and Frizelle, on behalf of the auxiliary, took flowers to Sister Pierce, Thursday.

We regret to state that Sister Munson has moved to Seattle. During her short stay among us she made many friends and we miss her.

We are pleased to have Sister McGee with us again. Sister McGee has been ill for some time but announces she is feeling much better, though she has had the recent misfortune to break her arm.

The auxiliary's regular social meeting for October was held on October 16 at the Eleda Cafe, 4296 Crenshaw Blvd., the occasion being a luncheon and card party. Work on the

(Continued on page 607)



Courtesy National Association Service.

### Chef's Pride—Spaghetti

By SALLY LUNN

The number of ways you can prepare spaghetti is infinite. Even when you narrow it down to what we call "Italian" spaghetti there are dozens of possible sauces. Look at the menu in an Italian restaurant and you will see these variations listed under fancy names. And every home maker can turn out her own exclusive blend of spaghetti sauce. But if you want something that will taste like the Italian chef's it's well to learn and stick to a few simple rules. The flavor simply won't be right unless you use olive oil, tomato paste, garlic, and parmesan or sharp cheese.

To make the basic sauce, put three tablespoons of olive oil in a heavy kettle and in this fry three large onions, chopped or sliced. If you lack confidence in using garlic, at least put one peeled "clove" of it in to cook with the sauce and remove it later. My own way is to chop the garlic very fine and cook it with the onions, and for this quantity of sauce I would use at least two large cloves of garlic. When onions are golden brown, add one can of tomatoes (strained) and two cans concentrated tomato paste. Salt to taste. Let this simmer over a slow fire for at least an hour—or until it looks about as thick as catsup.

Meatballs are made of ground fresh beef or beef and veal, and I like to flavor them with a little more garlic, chopped very fine, mixed in by kneading with the hands. No egg, or bread, or other filler is used—just the ground meat, seasoned with salt

and pepper shaped into small balls, browned in olive oil, then placed in the sauce to simmer until thoroughly cooked. Or you can add ground fresh meat directly to the sauce without forming into balls. About one pound of meat is the quantity for this recipe.

To make a more elaborate and flavorsome sauce, cook with it shredded green or red sweet peppers, and fresh or canned mushrooms.

To prepare the spaghetti itself, use a large kettle and plenty of salted water, which should be boiling when the spaghetti is placed in it. (If you want to stick to the Italian style, don't break the spaghetti but leave it in long strands.) Boil rapidly until tender, drain, and rinse with hot water to remove excess starch. For this quantity of sauce one pound of spaghetti would be about right.

Do not put the spaghetti into the sauce, but arrange it on a deep platter or casserole, or in individual casseroles as shown in the picture. Pour the sauce over the spaghetti, or bring it to the table in a separate serving dish so that each person may help himself.

It's quite essential to have a bowlful of grated sharp cheese (Parmesan is the Italian variety) which is sprinkled generously by each diner over his portion. Crisp bread sticks, or a crusty loaf of French bread warmed in the oven should go with this meal. Because the spaghetti is very filling I serve only a very simple green salad, and a light dessert, such as fruit.



# Correspondence



## California State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

California State Association of Electrical Workers' greatest convention was held on Saturday and Sunday, September 21 and 22, with an attendance of over 100 delegates and nearly as many members also participating. The value of united action by all the many locals in the state has been so well demonstrated during the past few years that the general policies are decided upon at these conventions. Many vital subjects were discussed by expert speakers while they had the opportunity to face the active leaders of nearly every local union in the state. The officers for the ensuing two-year term were selected by the body as a whole and the executive board members were decided upon by their respective districts. Broadcast technicians were represented for the first time by members of that unit.

The strategy committee, headed by Secretary-Treasurer Al Speede, made an unsuccessful attempt to get Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan Tracy here in time for the I. B. E. W. meeting but found he would be here for the State Federation convention. This would have been a fine time to tell the past president a few things but he was one up on the boys.

Of interest to every electrical worker was a talk given by National Electrical Products Representative Holabird, who called attention to the greatest advertising campaign the I. B. E. W. label has ever seen, as it now appears on each foot of wire this concern manufactures as a definite guarantee of fair working conditions. He described the trouble his concern was put to by the dual proponents of the steel section of Pennsylvania where the plant is located and asked that support be given wherever possible to encourage continuance of the I. B. E. W. agreement. As a warning to all electricians working with wire he told of the problems that will be presented by the 1940 Code which lists 19 different types of wire with different current-carrying capacities in most of them. In addition to this headache the current ratings will vary with the number and size of wire in a raceway. No longer will a Number 12 carry just so much of a load but it will depend on what type out of the 19 different coverings it will have. Some of these will be thin-wall insulation for use only in upping the usefulness of existing raceways. A booklet is made available by National describing the new products.

Among the fine talks given by state officials was that of Engineer George Kimball who stressed the importance of having all electrical work done by a "qualified" electrical worker. This point was stressed due to the hazardous conditions to be found throughout the state including some of the largest utilities, both private and public in ownership. He called attention to the fatal possibilities of undue familiarity with 440, 220 and even 110 volts when damp conditions exist and backed up his remarks with a long list of dead employees handling these low voltages. He wanted to impress every man with the im-

portance of grounding all equipment before placing it in service. Even electric hand drills and portable saws have been fatal when not properly grounded.

Another old friend to speak was Archie Mooney, who stressed not only our safety program but pointed out the ways and means of aiding the great work being done by Commissioner Ellicott (83) on apprentice training. He said it was important to the people as a whole that nothing should be done that would result in flooding the labor market with inadequately trained men whose only purpose would be to beat down the wages of properly trained men. It is of greatest importance that each apprentice learn early that in these days the protests of no one man may be heard above the din of the crowd and only through the orderly processes of organization may anything worthwhile be accomplished. Any results achieved will of necessity have to be through active cooperation and constructive criticism. The young man must be properly impressed with the fact that a valuable service has been rendered him by the union and he must never forget that it is the union that makes the conditions which he enjoys.

Commissioner Ellicott explained the workings of the apprentice training program and its efforts to raise the standards of training of the men who will carry on this work in the future. He recommended that the young man be made to work for his wages and study hard so that he might become a first-class all-around electrical worker in demand anywhere. He outlined plans to further the voluntary attempt to solve the training problems in the proper hands and not by those crying loudly for more cheap help, who have no notion of what an apprentice is.

Mr. S. S. Bloom covered the need for more adequate inspection of overhead lines under the state railroad commission and asked for more active aid through the specific notes of men in the field as well as photos where possible, and sufficient data for their men to go to work on infractions and succeed in clearing them.

The convention really got down to work when Brother Bob Noonan, of San Diego, presented the work of his resolutions committee. They were well prepared and saved the delegates a great deal of time.

Next it was voted to have all utilities, public or private, subject to the safety legislation under the railroad commission.

Local No. 595 got a vote to sponsor legislation permitting political subdivisions to make agreements with labor organizations. Local No. 40 put the convention on record favoring the maximum possible reduction in dues where members are called to the service of the nation. A resolution was passed requesting the International to protect certain jurisdiction.

Resolution No. 6 opposed handbill ordinances and similar regulations which might be thinly disguised anti-picket laws and it also asked that all locals be on the lookout for this menace and report to the International Office these crude attempts of the die-hards. The electrical workers declared themselves as opposed to any and all non-American no-

tions, including the use of the fifth column hysteria by Associated Farmers and similar anti-labor groups to hide their own selfish activities.

A congratulatory resolution was passed honoring Dan Tracy for the accomplishments of his seven years as president, during which time he saw the I. B. E. W. grow to become the third largest unit in the A. F. of L. However great is our own loss we can feel compensated in some measure by the gain of labor as a whole by virtue of the present position occupied by Brother Tracy as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Resolution No. 10 congratulated the new President Brown and expressed the hope that he would show his face on the Pacific Coast in the near future. The final resolution expressed the thanks of the delegates to their hosts, Locals Nos. 18, 40, 83 and 1154, who provided the lunch, a dinner, and an evening of entertainment for delegates, guests and their families.

The representatives of the broadcast technicians were presented and arrangements were made for them to have a special section in the state body. Representative W. A. Kelly outlined the position of the International Office and announced that the organization of all broadcast technicians was a national move. The state of Washington is now 100 per cent organized and rapid progress is being made throughout the ninth district in this work. Attention was called to the loss of employment opportunities to inside wiremen due to the unorganized state of the industry. The present chaotic conditions have been brought about by the persistent opposition by the station owners to every move by the men to organize other than in company unions and the I. B. E. W. now intends to see this group placed in a position to demand a proper recognition. The spokesman for this group was Brother Tyndall of Local No. 40.

This was the year for the election of officers for the ensuing term of two years. Charles Foenh of San Francisco was elected president, William Lee of Salinas (commonly called "Cowboy" Lee) was reelected vice president and Al Speede of Hollywood was retained without opposition as secretary-treasurer. The executive board members selected by their own districts were: District 1, Andrew Lowe of Vallejo; District 2, S. E. Rockwell of Oakland; District 3, Jack Crown of San Mateo; District 4, Ed Dolph of Bakersfield; District 5, E. E. Mecham of Pasadena; District 6, James Lance of Los Angeles; District 7, William W. Robbins of San Bernardino.

It was officially announced that the state government is to recognize only the A. F. of L. in the building trades crafts as bargaining agents in California, in line with the policy of the defense commission. This will reduce greatly the jurisdictional squabbles so annoying in the past.

The official business ended with addresses of the international representatives and all were invited to a dinner in the evening at which suitable entertainment was provided by Locals Nos. 1154 of Santa Monica, 40 of Hollywood and 18 and 83 of Los Angeles.

TED KIRKWOOD,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Editor:

Union vs. nonunion labor is coming to a head in the St. Louis area.

During the last few years the building trades have been making a drive to unionize every workman and the climax was reached Wednesday, October 23, 1940, when one man was killed, four shot and 30 others were beaten when 200 nonunion small home construction workers with shotguns, rifles, pistols and clubs routed 59 peaceful A. F. of L. pickets. School children were caught in the firing and ran into back yards to escape the bullets of the merciless nonunion men. A number of the unionists' automobiles were smashed and wrecked.

This skirmish resulted in a general stoppage of all large scale nonunion projects, also a general building trades strike of 15,000 men to do mass picketing, which after the second day brought 10 large scale nonunion general contractors in to sign closed shop contracts with the A. F. of L. Others will follow. I'm sure before the next writing we will have this thing cleared up for union labor.

The man who gave his life for the cause was Upton Hammond, 69-year-old veteran member of the Hod Carriers Union. He will be remembered in the hearts of union men as he died a martyr to the cause of organized labor.

The entire membership of the building trades filed past the open casket to pay honor to this man. The funeral procession consisted of more than 3,000 automobiles and was about seven miles long, escorted by a special police detail of about 20 men. Being a Spanish-American War veteran he was buried in the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks.

Most of the boys are working and it looks as if we'll have a pretty good winter with the new Curtis-Wright factory at Lambert Field and also the government T. N. T. plant in this vicinity.

Note: Remember, 1941 is the Golden Anniversary of the I. B. E. W.

M. (MACK) MCFARLAND,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Editor:

The efforts of Local Union No. B-3 to bring a shorter workweek and better working conditions to the workers in the wire and cable industry in and around New York have been and at this writing are being met with the most ruthless opposition by John McAuliffe, owner of the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company, of Glendale, R. I. Girdler and Wier of the steel industry must be his shining stars.

Three of the wire companies agreed to arbitration with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia as arbitrator, but McAuliffe refused to go along. Instead, with the assistance of District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan, of Queens County, he is doing his best to establish a reign of terror with police and strikebreakers as the chief agents. There is good reason to believe that he is getting legal, if not also financial assistance from some of our other powerful enemies.

Typical of the tactics used were the arrests of Business Manager Harry Van Arsedale, Jr., Assistant Business Manager Fred M. Hansen, and three lay members of the local on the charge of "inciting to riot."

The district attorney dug up an archaic section of the penal code that had not been used for about 50 years to get his indictments. In making the arrests they waited until 3 a. m., Saturday morning, and then routed the victims out of bed, with full knowledge on the district attorney's part that no judges

**READ**

Kansas City Power case, by L. U. No. B-412.

Progress in Florida, by L. U. No. 728.

Workers education in Providence, by L. U. No. 99.

Keep dues paid, by L. U. No. 561.

Progress in Rochester, by L. U. No. B-86.

Nashville battles for power employees, by L. U. No. B-429.

New business in San Diego, by L. U. No. B-465.

Kansas City travels, by L. U. No. B-124.

691 years of continuous good standing, by L. U. No. 349.

TVA wage conference, by L. U. No. B-316.

Trouble in St. Louis, by L. U. No. B-1.

These letters indicate renewed spirit of faith in organization.

would be sitting until Monday morning to adjust the high bail of \$50,000 each which he set.

The two officers and three members refused to permit the local to arrange for such high bail and as a result spent the week-end in jail, the district attorney absolutely refusing to consider a lesser amount. As soon as court opened Monday morning our lawyer explained the entire situation to Judge Charles S. Colden, who in spite of the opposition of the district attorney reduced the bail to \$7,500 each.

To quote from the Electrical Union World, Local No. B-3's newspaper, "Such disturbances as occurred were caused solely by the company's armed thugs and professional strikebreakers, supplied by the notorious 'Chowderhead' Cohen strikebreaking agency.

"If anyone is responsible for disturbing the peace it is the management of the company which has imported strikebreakers into an otherwise peaceful situation. It is also significant that there have been no disturbances at any of the other affected plants."

Brother Carl ("Charlie") Roth, an "A" member of 21 years' good standing, after finishing his night's work on street light maintenance, went to the Triangle Plant to help picket, in spite of the fact that he was not in the best of health. In the midst of the disturbance he was stricken with a heart attack and died, a martyr to the cause of unionism and an example to all union men. This poem is descriptive of Charlie:

**BROTHERHOOD**

*Just a little bit of more interest  
In other folks' welfare;  
Just a little greater showing  
That really you do care.*

*Just a little bit more kindness  
To those you meet each day,  
And a little greater effort  
To aid them on their way.*

*Just a little more determined  
To do the best you can  
To help some other fellow  
And to prove a friend to man.*

*Just a little bit more sunshine  
Along life's weary road;  
Just a little bit more ready  
To ease some other's load.*

*Just to work a little harder  
For other people's good  
And to show a bit more friendship  
My friend, that's brotherhood.*

(By FRANK SHANNON, in  
"Knight of St. George.")

We still hear the cry that there is a shortage of skilled labor, but most of you know that this is nothing but a smoke screen to cover attempts to sabotage the wage, hour and security laws generally. There are still plenty of skilled men among the unemployed; men who because of lack of jobs had to turn their hands to other things and as a result have become somewhat "rusty" and are designated by employers as inexperienced or unemployable. A short period of time for these men to get their hands in and they would be as good as ever and lots better than the products of "quickie" schools, of whom many employers seem so fond. Could it be possible that it might be because the older men might insist on being paid in accordance with their work, whereas the quickies would be more apt to take whatever the employer deigns to offer?

Some effort is being made by the federal government to supply schools where skilled men who have long been away from their regular work CAN brush up and fit themselves for their old jobs, but to date it is only a drop in the bucket. Given a decent opportunity and decent wages worthy of the effort the American worker will come through. As long as manufacturers of defense equipment get their percentage so long should the worker get his fair wage.

Newspapers of October 14, 1940, carried the news that the Wage and Hour administration had exempted several hundred thousand white collar workers from the application of the Wage and Hour law. This just before the law brings about the 40-hour week, thus practically nullifying any benefit of the shorter week in creating more job opportunity. This should show all those who are really interested that we must not wait for the government to do the job that we should do ourselves. Every union man must be convinced by this time that the six-hour day, 30-hour week is the only PRACTICAL solution for unemployment. That being so, let every man determine to put forth a little effort to bring it about. Let us have lots more letters such as those from Brothers Charles H. Prindle of Local Union No. 363, J. A. Dougherty of Local Union No. 654, and Joseph O'Neill of Local Union No. 1073, which appeared in the September issue of the JOURNAL. Brother Prindle tells us in his letter how this can be brought about in a small local. If you have not read this letter be sure to look it up. With the bad months of the year here, it would be a nice prospect to have four men working six hours per day, instead of three men working eight hours.

None know better than we that this cannot be brought about overnight, but we also know that constant effort WILL do it. Any help that we of Local Union No. B-3 can give you is yours for the asking. A letter to our recording secretary, Jeremiah P. Sullivan, will get immediate attention.

By the time you read this Thanksgiving season will be with us. We sincerely hope

that each and everyone of you has at least one chicken in the pot and that the outlook for working through the winter is very bright.

While we are being thankful for what we have, let us not forget those who have not, and that we have an obligation to try to lighten their burden. In what better way can we do this than by helping them to an opportunity to earn a decent living?

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, we are on the last stretch of the presidential campaign between the Champ and the Challenger, as the newspapers are calling them, but it is the same old gag, about the different candidates being introduced as our candidate being such a wonderful friend of the laboring man. They do not fool the laboring man of today, for these representatives of the different locals and delegates to the different conventions find out the labor records of the different candidates and it will be worth while for the Brothers to listen to their officers to find out if the candidate is suitable for office, whether his party be Democrat or Republican.

But our main issue is work. There seems to be plenty around us but it doesn't seem to be ready for electricians as yet. It seems they cannot get enough carpenters, for all the Boston papers are full of ads for carpenters to go to work, and it sure sounds good to read where the jobs are 100 per cent union labor. But when you see where they want from three to five thousand carpenters on one job you can readily see they are trying to get the barracks enclosed before the real cold weather sets in. It is plenty cold right now, and it won't be long before we have the snow with us again, so I hope they have the biggest part of the building ready for the new draft lottery which gets under way pretty soon.

Quite a few of our Brothers are of the draft age and it will have the boys guessing whether they will go to work with their tools for the government or just be a plain every day rookie, but I guess it will be sometime yet before they will be called to go to camp. It will be a lot better this time for those who go away to camp, they will come back in a year, but some of those who went away in the last draft never came back. Let's hope and pray that all the boys who go away will come back safe and sound.

E. MULLARKEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Another month has rolled around and work is steady in this locality. It seems to be booming all over the country, a part of which is due no doubt to the defense program now just starting, and I hardly think its full strength will be on high until the early spring when we should be able to have all of our mechanics at work.

The first defense project for this locality will be a three million dollar ammunition storage plant to be located near Shoals, Ind., in Martin County, which is in the jurisdiction of Local No. 16.

I saw in the Labor News a few weeks ago the news of the death of Jerome Jones of Atlanta, Ga. If there was ever a real worker in the cause of labor, it was this man. And what a friend he was for the electrical workers! I was a member of Local No. 84 in Atlanta 40 years ago, and we were struggling to hold our local together. Many times the help of this man was sought by the members of L. U. No. 84,

and each time he gladly gave them good wholesome advice that kept their local to the forefront in Atlanta.

I enjoyed the article by Charles Maunsell in the October WORKER. There are lots of the old timers who have kept their receipts as mementos of days long past, and they can go back and look them over and recall many happy days as well as the tough ones that went along with them. The writer of this has his original due book issued by Local No. 10 of Indianapolis on May 1, 1899, and some day may have a photo made of it and send it to the WORKER.

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Due to the fact that my annual vacation was taken the latter part of September, I failed to get a letter in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

Our Labor Day parade was a wonderful display of organized labor. It was by far the largest one ever held in our fair city. We of L. U. No. B-18 were not too well represented. With a membership of some 2,000, approximately 1,700 of them decided to stay at home, or go fishing, or something else, anyhow they were not in the line of march. We have entirely too many members who believe that so long as they pay their monthly dues, that this is all that a good union man has to do. Some day they may wake up to find that they have been asleep at the switch. Take the case of the union men of France today. Just how do you suppose they feel? They were much better organized as a whole than we are, especially in our line of work. I don't say they were getting as much money as we are, but their working conditions were on a par with our own, and today a big sharp bayonet prods them along, and that bayonet is not in the hands of a Frenchman either.

There is no such thing as organized labor in France today. Were they to get their freedom, there is no doubt that they would be overjoyed at the chance to march in a Labor Day parade. Which brings out my point, that we in this country do not appreciate the opportunities that we have.



There really are sky hooks, this is one of them. This device, invented and patented by Brother Ben Lennert of L. U. B-18, is designed to make life easier for the linemen. The name, "The Lineman's Sky-Hook," is registered at the U. S. Patent Office. This picture shows what an aid the handy cross-arm jack is in laying up conductors.

We were honored last month by Assistant Secretary of Labor, Brother Dan Tracy, visiting our part of the country. The State Federation of Labor was in session at our neighboring city of Santa Monica. He was one of the speakers at the meeting, and he told the delegates assembled, that in the not-too-distant future, that his prediction was that the split in the ranks of organized labor would be amicably settled, and when this is accomplished, labor can really take its rightful place. We surely hope that he is right, for as matters stand as at present, there is entirely too much friction. Our own local union is a good example. There is seldom a meeting held that an argument doesn't take place over this very same question. We have entirely too many of our own members who see more good in the dual organization than they see in the I. B. E. W. They profess loyalty to the A. F. of L., and pay their dues. Personally I don't get the idea, maybe I am the one who is wrong, who knows?

The transmission line that we spoke of in the September JOURNAL, is now taking shape, but we have many unemployed members to take all the jobs that this line will possibly need. It is not as large a project as we had anticipated, though it will help to tide us over for a while. By the time this is completed there should be some other large projects in the offing.

At our regular meeting held last night, October 24, our business manager, Brother E. N. Taylor, gave us some very encouraging news. In fact his detailed report shows that he is really on the job.

It has been my desire for years to make life as easy as possible for the poor old linemen. With this in mind, I want to help a worthy Brother to get this labor-saving device advertised where it will do the most good.

Personally I have no interest in it, only as a great boon to a linemen. This device was patented by Brother Ben Lennert of Local No. B-18. He has been a member for many years. He named this device "The Lineman's Sky-Hook," and this name is registered in the Patent Office in Washington, D. C.

Here are some of the things that can be done more quickly, and more easily, with the Lineman's Sky-Hook.

1. Lay up conductors which have been strung out on the ground.
2. Place conductors in top groove of insulator when tying in, where same have to be lifted from cross-arm onto insulator.
3. Place pin with insulator in place on cross-arm, without untying hand line. Saves linemen from having to lift pin and insulator from below the cross-arm, to position on top of cross-arm. When replacing cracked or leaky insulators, with the line energized, the hook is used to hold the hot conductor up out of the way, using Baker hot line block and tackle, while the linemen changes the insulator.
4. The Lineman's Sky-Hook can also be used to hang transformers up to and including 5 KVA, with perfect safety; also it can be used to hang oil switches, and air gap pole-top switches where same are placed on top arm.
5. There are many other things too numerous to mention, which a linemen can do much more quickly, and easily, with the aid of this device. It can be placed on the cross-arm, and ready for operation in 30 seconds; and can be detached in the same time.

Brother Lennert is now manufacturing these at 4216 Long Beach Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and all of you linemen who want to make your life a little more easy, have your superintendent write this address, and get

all the information desired on this truly labor-saving device.

The weight of the Lineman's Sky-Hook is approximately 10 pounds, and the price will be about \$5 per hook. It will save many a backache when used to lay up such as 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, or 4-0, and aid you in many other things too numerous to mention.

J. E. HORNE,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Government Branch

Editor:

The membership in our local is gradually increasing. New electricians are taking advantage of the privilege of being affiliated with an up-and-coming labor organization. The welfare of all our Brothers is being made more secure through our unity. Its worth has been proven through improved workings and monetary conditions for skilled labor.

Navy Day was celebrated on October 28 with a good crowd in spite of the fact that the Washington Navy Yard did not allow visitors. There was ample space directly across the Potomac and that was utilized for the celebration.

The crowds were entertained by an air show, parades, band concerts, and drills by the enlisted Marine and Naval personnel.

The Navy Day celebration gives the citizens of the United States the opportunity to see that we have the power and goods to defend our democracy should we be forced to do so. It has been proven since the beginning of time that some nations feel "the grass is greener in the other fellow's back yard," and therefore seek to gain more territory. Such dreams are only mythical. There must be an awakening and when that time comes I'll wager it will be an American bugle boy who awakens them.

EUGENE W. LAROCHELLE,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

On the evening of October 12, 1940, the boys parked their hickies long enough to enjoy a banquet at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Local No. 28.

Among the honored guests were the surviving charter members, Charles W. Davis and Walter W. Davis, as well as the pensioned members who were: Harry W. Clary, Thomas R. Cole, William C. Cunzeman, Charles W. Davis, Larkin W. Davis, Edward L. Dougherty, James T. McDermot, Howard W. Sauner, Joseph N. Shew, Victor Valliant. Local, state and federal officials also attended, as did members from various locals from New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Washington. Our new International President, Ed Brown, and former president, Dan Tracy, graced the affair with their presence.

It is estimated that over one thousand attended the affair which was unanimously voted very impressive and highly successful from every angle. A great many of the contractors who were in attendance were very favorably impressed with the manner in which their employees conducted themselves as hosts.

The charter members and pensioners were awarded gifts as a token of the esteem in which they're held by the officers and membership. Their praises were extolled by the various notables. Our financial secretary, Tom Fagen, was highly honored for his long, faithful, and devoted service to the organization and was awarded a gift of a gold wrist watch. Honors were piled high on our devoted and beloved business manager, Carl Scholtz. In this his devoted

wife shared with him. He also was awarded a valuable gift.

After the food was served and disposed of by the guests we were then treated to a floor show which featured some beauties of rare vintage. This and the clown juggler carried off the honors of the evening's entertainment. We neglected to mention the fact that the speakers did their turn immediately after the meal. This took up quite a bit of time, making it necessary to enjoy the balance of the program much later in the evening.

Dancing followed the entertainment program and in this all partook and thoroughly enjoyed, as did Senator Radcliffe, "Ducky" Ilgenfritz and "Reds" Winterstein.

We fail to see where everything was on the level in the door prize program. Ed Garmatz says it was, and awarded the Knoppel family two electric irons. That makes it even steven in that family. Heh, heh! Maybe Ed was on the level but the prizes weren't as we didn't get ours yet.

The master of ceremonies, Aug. Knoedler, did himself proud in his handling of the program, especially when one considers that's far out of his line, and the sizable collection of notables present.

The committee on arrangements: Carl G. Scholtz, chairman, and August W. Knoedler,

Robert C. Forrest, Ed Garmatz and Thomas J. Fagen, assistant chairmen, all deserve a world of credit for the wonderful manner in which this mammoth affair was planned and handled. Praise was heard from all in attendance and those who could not attend but learned of the affair. At this point we think it in order to quote from a letter received by your scribe referring to the affair. It states: "Local No. B-1167 of Baltimore, Md., wishes to thank Local No. B-28 for its kind invitation to their fortieth anniversary banquet held Oct. 12 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel. The officers who attended were lavish in their praise for this well planned, sumptuous affair. The officials of the Monitor Controller Co., our employers, attended and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Local No. 28 should be proud of the success of their banquet and of the good it accomplished by drawing labor and employer closer together.

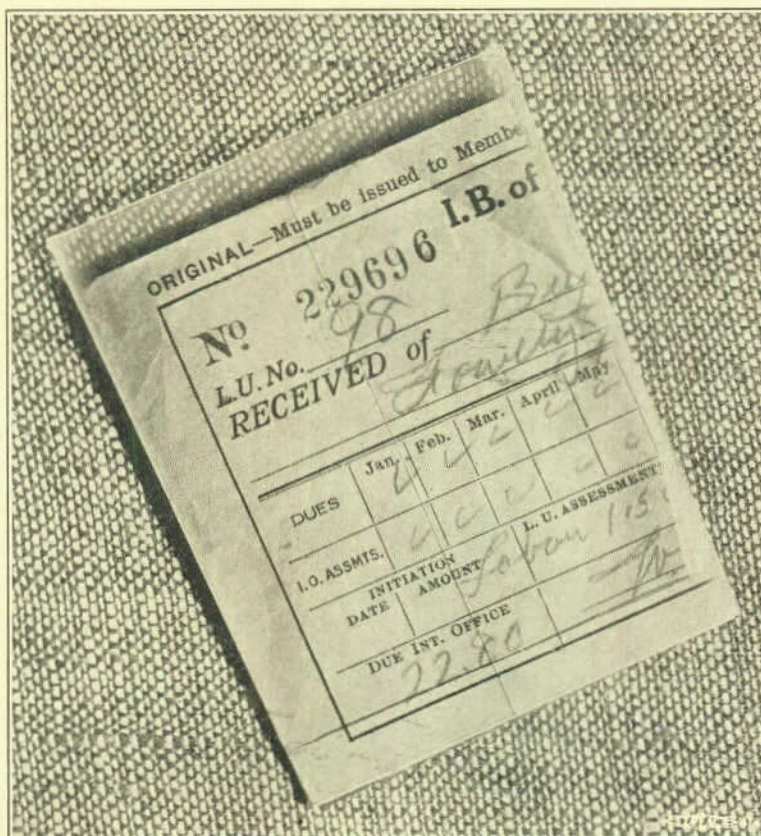
"We hope that some day we may be able to return this favor.

"Yours truly,

"Gabriel H. Muller."

For this Local No. B-28 says thanks and we're mighty glad to have been of service and instrumental in making it possible for all of your organization to enjoy yourselves.

## Inexpensive and Serviceable



### CELLULOID RECEIPT HOLDER

Sold only in bulk.

Smallest Lot, 50 for \$1.50

\$3.00 per hundred

It once again proves the versatility of our officers and committees. Not only are the boys good in their own field, but as good as the best of 'em when it comes to entertainment.

"Labor," that newsy news sheet received here weekly, took time out to make favorable comment on our affair, as did the news sheet known as "Radio and Electrical Union News."

As though we did not have sufficient entertainment for this period, our sister Local No. 26 set out to produce an affair of their own, an oyster roast. To call their efforts successful was putting it mildly. Ask all the visiting members their opinion. The affair was staged in close proximity to the House of Correction, and this put the boys somewhat on their good behavior. Talking of eats—anyone who went hungry, or even thirsty, had only himself to blame. Eats and drinks were in abundance.

For amusement the boys didn't lack a bit as they brought along their own and rolled 'em in the aisles when necessary. A successful occasion we can all call it. Locals from a

good many cities of the U. S. A. were well represented.

At this time we must relate the very sad news of the passing away of the father of our honored business manager. "Pop" Scholtz, as he was affectionately known, died after a lingering illness about a week prior to our banquet. May God bless his memory. "Pop" was always known for his good humor and kindly word to all. He was never known to speak ill of anyone. In "Pop" a truly loyal and worthy member of the I. B. E. W. was lost. He left a host of friends who cherish his memory.

Now, boys, at this point the label trades committee urges all to patronize the stores and merchants who feature union labeled goods only. Help yourself by helping push the demand for the union label on all goods.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I see Brother Herby, of L. U. No. 734, has finally come back to life and letting us know

what a big membership they have. Keep up the good work.

At this time I wish to advise our good Brother Herby that we are making big strides on this side of the river also.

Brothers J. J. McPherson, L. L. Fentress, Russell Johnson, G. B. Bowser, William Milkin and W. L. Courtney, Jr., were obligated at our last meeting last month. We welcome all of them, and hope they will make good union men.

We are looking forward to forming a state building trades council, and when such action is taken, I believe it will bring labor closer throughout the State of Virginia.

I attended the meeting in Richmond, Va., October 6, regarding a state building trades council, and was surprised to find that Local Union No. 666 was not affiliated with the Richmond Building and Construction Trades Council.

The Holland Tunnel, New York's famous underground passageway, is coming to Williamsburg, probably by next fall. Well, not literally, but a smaller \$480,000 version of the Gotham tube is under construction there by

## FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N6IAH S. E. Hyde Los Angeles, Calif.  
N6SM R. H. Lindquist Turlock, Calif.  
W1AGI W. C. Nielson Newport, R. I.  
W1BCP John F. Casey Dover, N. H.  
W1BDA Roger F. Kennedy Providence, R. I.  
W1BFQ William Pierce Providence, R. I.  
W1BLU Thomas Chase Providence, R. I.  
W1BME Warren F. Stevens Malden, Mass.  
W1BQN Edward L. Philbrick Medford, Mass.  
W1BRT Arthur S. Winslow Dover, N. H.  
W1BSD William Walker Providence, R. I.  
W1CNZ A. R. Johnson Providence, R. I.  
W1DFQ Ralph Buckley

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W1DGW Melvin I. Hill W. Springfield, Mass.  
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W1JWL Lorenzo J. Fiore So. Norwalk, Conn.  
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W2IPY Lester Woodruff New York City  
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W2IYX Harvey J. McCoy Brooklyn, N. Y.  
W2JEL Robert C. Sparrow Bronx, N. Y.  
W2JFS Frank C. Hills New York City  
W2KCC Louis Freedman Brooklyn, N. Y.  
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W2KWC J. Griskin Brooklyn, N. Y.  
W2LGE Richard A. Coster New York City  
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W2MEA Steve R. Lucas, Jr. New York, N. Y.  
W2MPJ Frank Cizek, Jr. New York City  
W2SM James E. Johnston New York City  
W3FSI E. H. Gardner Bedminster, N. J.  
W3HOH Ken Kingsbury Bernardsville, N. J.  
W3HPX K. Kingsbury, Jr.

Bernardsville, N. J.  
W3HTJ Frank Buyasak Trenton, N. J.  
W3JB William N. Wilson Media, Pa.  
W4AAQ S. J. Bayne Birmingham, Ala.  
W4AJJ J. T. Dixon Birmingham, Ala.  
W4AWP Raymond A. Dalton Durham, N. C.  
W4BEB Thomas H. Todd Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
W4BMF P. B. Cram Birmingham, Ala.  
W4BOE C. T. Lee Birmingham, Ala.  
W4BSQ S. L. Hicks Charlotte, N. C.  
W4BTT R. M. Jones Birmingham, Ala.  
W4CBF B. E. Going Asheville, N. C.  
W4CJJ Henry Stahl Jacksonville, Fla.  
W4CHB R. W. Pratt Memphis, Tenn.  
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W4CYL D. W. Dowd Wetumka, Ala.  
W4DGS James F. Thompson

Montgomery, Ala.  
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W4DQM Roger J. Sherron, Jr. Durham, N. C.  
W4EAA J. B. Robbins Birmingham, Ala.  
W4ELQ H. S. Hurley Birmingham, Ala.  
W4EVI L. W. Thomas Birmingham, Ala.  
W4FKN Russell A. Law Atlanta, Ga.  
W4FTP Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.

Birmingham, Ala.  
W4GOU H. D. Carl Birmingham, Ala.  
W4GUI J. Dandelake Jacksonville, Fla.  
W4JY I. J. Jones Birmingham, Ala.  
W4LO L. C. Kron Birmingham, Ala.  
W4NY Robert B. Webb Wilmington, N. C.  
W4SE C. M. Gray Birmingham, Ala.  
W4UV Julius C. Vessels

Chattanooga, Tenn.  
W4VX Jimmy Walker Columbus, Ga.  
W5ASD Frank A. Finger Smithville, Tenn.  
W5BZL O. M. Salter Del Rio, Texas

W5BZX Edwin E. Spurr El Reno, Okla.  
W5CAP William L. Canze

San Antonio, Texas  
W5DRZ Bill Atkinson

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W5EKL L. D. Mathieu Corpus Christi, Texas  
W5EXY H. R. Fees Oklahoma City, Okla.  
W5EYG L. M. Reed Oklahoma City, Okla.  
W5FGC Milton T. Lyman

Corpus Christi, Texas  
W5FGF S. A. Worley Del Rio, Texas  
W5FGQ H. M. Rhodus San Antonio, Texas  
W5GHF Robert E. Barr Spring Hill, La.  
W5GTQ O. L. Bickley Houston, Texas  
W5HWQ W. E. Robey Kingsville, Texas  
W5HZW Erwin W. Reininger

New Braunfels, Texas  
W5JGM G. W. Boynton Kingsville, Texas  
W5ON L. A. Hoskins Houston, Texas  
W6ANR John R. Hubbell Los Gatos, Calif.  
W6ASZ Earle Lyman Long Beach, Calif.  
W6BRM S. C. Goldkamp San Diego, Calif.  
W6DDP John H. Barnes Pacific Beach, Calif.  
W6DKS Frank Hannah Oakland, Calif.  
W6EDR Bernard Y. Smith Berkeley, Calif.  
W6EHZ John Christy Hollywood, Calif.  
W6EV Lester P. Hammond

Hollywood, Calif.  
W6FJ Stuart Dalton Hollywood, Calif.  
W6GBJ Eddie S. Futrell Oakland, Calif.  
W6GFI Roy Meadows Los Angeles, Calif.  
W6IAH S. E. Hyde Los Angeles, Calif.  
W6IH James Ruggles Hollywood, Calif.  
W6JDN Harold L. Lucero Dunsmuir, Calif.  
W6JHF H. E. Chambers, Jr. Tucson, Ariz.  
W6JP Harry Roediger

San Francisco, Calif.  
W6JVK Jim H. Lowe Pasadena, Calif.  
W6JWR Roy S. Spaeth Los Angeles, Calif.  
W6LFU Frank Richter Escondido, Calif.  
W6MBG John A. Libby San Francisco, Calif.  
W6MGN Thomas M. Catish Fresno, Calif.  
W6NAV Kenneth Price San Diego, Calif.  
W6OBI Thomas Torpey Alameda, Calif.  
W6OHR W. Nuttall Berkeley, Calif.  
W6OPQ Frank Young San Francisco, Calif.

W6ORX L. P. Root Phoenix, Ariz.  
W6PTF Charles M. Sheetz Fresno, Calif.  
W6QEK Jim H. Lowe Long Beach, Calif.  
W6RH Bill Overstreet San Francisco, Calif.  
W7AG Bill Campbell Seattle, Wash.  
W7AMX A. H. Bean Portland, Ore.

W7ATY A. H. Thibodo Portland, Ore.  
W7AYM Robt. A. Ferguson Seattle, Wash.  
W7BHB Olaf Thompson Glendive, Mont.  
W7BHW H. A. Aggerbeck Tolt, Wash.

W7BWK A. H. Brudwig Portland, Ore.

W7BXL Wallace C. Klockler Great Falls, Mont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

the Federal Bureau of Public Roads for the purpose of connecting the National Parkway to Yorktown and Jamestown with historical Williamsburg.

Ironically enough, however, the Williamsburg Tunnel, upon completion, is liable to end up in a blank wall, for the Jamestown link of the Parkway is incomplete. Since actual work on that link hasn't even commenced yet, it's very unlikely that the Jamestown portion of the Parkway will be ready when the local tube is finished.

The Williamsburg version of the New York engineering masterpiece will also be lighted by an indirect system and will be ventilated by a system which blows foul air out of the enclosure.

A beautiful opening near the lodge on Frances street may similarly remind of the Holland Tunnel those who drive through the 1,100 feet of below-the-surface road.

Heavy steam shovels are at present digging down about 24 feet. The method employed is the open cut, which means that the ground is opened up, the tunnel laid down and then covered up again.

Reinforced concrete is the material to be used.

The work being done by R. G. Foster Co., of Wadley, Ga., the contractors, has been hampered at times by caveins since about May 15, 1940, when construction began. One such cavein damaged the office of Ashton Dovel, Williamsburg, city attorney and former speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. Any time any of you Brothers are in our beautiful state you should visit that part, it is very interesting.

The city's contractors recently agreed to a wage scale of \$1.25 an hour that had been asked by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 80, and thus ended a two-day strike that was notable for its good nature and amicability.

The previous scale had been \$1 an hour for journeymen electrical workers. The strike was called by officials of the local after contractors had shown a reluctance to agree to an increase greater than \$1.15 an hour.

During the short strike, local officials said that electricians at work on defense projects

had been instructed to continue with their duties, and that any emergency work in hospitals or for purposes of safety would be undertaken immediately.

The deadlock was broken at a conference between officials of the locals and a contractors' committee, at which the contractors agreed to the electricians' demands.

Brother A. S. Cornwell has been confined to the Veterans Hospital at Hampton, Va. Every member of this local hopes for his speedy recovery.

Also Brother Ralph Knight, who had something fall on his toes, is out and back to work, but I understand he is still under the doctor's care at this writing. Hope he will be able to kick around soon as he always has been.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

The average member, who is not directly concerned with the actual management of the affairs of his union, at times doubtless

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W7BZF Geo. A. Freeman Seattle, Wash.  
W7CP A. H. Barnard Portland, Oreg.  
W7CPY R. Rex Roberts Glendive, Mont.  
W7CT Les Crouter Butte, Mont.  
W7DES Floyd Wickencamp Casper, Wyo.  
W7DHK H. L. Bennett Ashland, Oreg.  
W7DJP Mark Nichols Casper, Wyo.  
W7DXQ Al Eckes Miles City, Mont.  
W7DXZ Frank C. Pratt Tacoma, Wash.  
W7EAF L. H. Klahn Portland, Oreg.  
W7ELF Frank Potter Seattle, Wash.  
W7EQM Albert W. Beck Big Sandy, Mont.  
W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder Renton, Wash.  
W7FD Otto Johnson Seattle, Wash.  
W7FGS C. A. Gray Walla Walla, Wash.  
W7FGZ Walter Partlow Great Falls, Mont.  
W7FL Geoffrey A. Woodhouse Wolf Creek, Mont.  
W7FMG F. E. Parker Seattle, Wash.  
W7FWB J. Howard Smith Wenatchee, Wash.  
W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr. Milwaukie, Oreg.  
W7GHG Tom Reid Rockport, Wash.  
W7II Sumner W. Ostrum Milwaukie, Oreg.  
W7JE C. E. Anderson Portland, Oreg.  
W7NS Fred J. Follett Tacoma, Wash.  
W7RX Nick Foster Seattle, Wash.  
W7SQ James E. Willis Dieringer, Wash.  
W7UL C. M. Carlquist Portland, Oreg.  
W7WH O. R. Anderson Portland, Oreg.  
W7ZF G. E. Foster Portland, Oreg.  
W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds Columbus, Ohio  
W8ACB Raymond Jelinek Detroit, Mich.  
W8APU Douglas E. Church Syracuse, N. Y.  
W8AVL E. W. Watton Rochester, N. Y.  
W8BQA E. O. Troup Hudson, Mich.  
W8BQC Cecil Armstrong Toledo, Ohio  
W8BRK Howard G. Wacker Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford Hornell, N. Y.  
W8DI E. E. Hertz Cleveland, Ohio  
W8DME Charles J. Heiser Anuburn, N. Y.  
W8DV Philip Bloom Toledo, Ohio  
W8EDR W. O. Beck Toledo, Ohio  
W8FAP William O. Rankin Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W8GHX H. E. Owen Angola, N. Y.  
W8GJQ Edward Goon Toledo, Ohio  
W8IYL Bruce Ganoung Olean, N. Y.  
W8KB Wallace H. Collins Clio, Mich.  
W8LHU H. W. Walker Akron, Ohio  
W8LJX T. E. Bobbitt Huntington, W. Va.  
W8LMF W. A. Stevenson Chateaugay, N. Y.  
W8LQT J. H. Melvin Rochester, N. Y.  
W8MUD C. R. Kantenwein Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W8NV George Lister Cleveland, Ohio  
W8OCV Fred Lyle Lakewood, Ohio  
W8ODX Archie Williams Toledo, Ohio  
W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson Lima, Ohio  
W8PGQ Wilson Norris Athens, Ohio

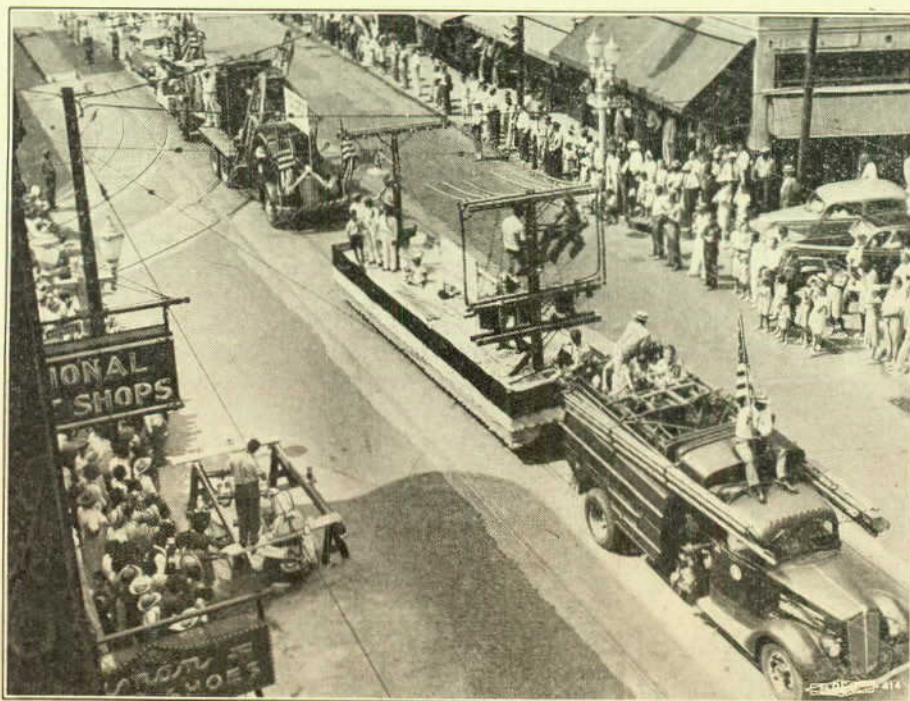
W8PKR J. W. Hamill Cleveland, Ohio  
W8QVE Charles L. Kirch Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W8QZN Carl W. Bieber Buffalo, N. Y.  
W8RB William Stringfellow Toledo, Ohio  
W8RHR William M. Gamble Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W8SKO W. O. Beck Luna Pier, Mich.  
W8SXU George E. Oden Wauseon, Ohio  
W9AET Paul Luecke Fort Wayne, Ind.  
W9ALE George L. Puffall Chicago, Ill.  
W9ANE Louis Steiner Wisconsin Dells, Wis.  
W9ASW J. Oigard St. Paul, Minn.  
W9ATH Robert Perkins Chicago, Ill.  
W9AVG C. E. Boardman Kenosha, Wis.  
W9AVP Walter E. Phillips Chicago, Ill.  
W9BBU Everett D. Blackman Elgin, Ill.  
W9BFA Leonard Gunderson Elmwood Park, Ill.  
W9BLR Leo Stafford Springfield, Mo.  
W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett Sheboygan, Wis.  
W9BXG F. N. Reichenecker Kansas City, Kans.  
W9CCH Allan H. Story Chicago, Ill.  
W9CCK John J. Noonan Chicago, Ill.  
W9CUB J. C. McCowen Des Moines, Iowa  
W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley Marion, Ill.  
W9DJE Stanley Fisher Racine, Wis.  
W9DLH James C. Mathney Elgin, Ill.  
W9DMZ Clarence Kraus Kansas City, Kans.  
W9DRN H. J. Swanson Twin Lakes, Wis.  
W9E0F James A. Turner Elgin, Ill.  
W9FDC E. A. Peavey Des Moines, Iowa  
W9FGN T. W. Wigton Aurora, Ill.  
W9FJ Charles Grover Chicago, Ill.  
W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman East St. Louis, Ill.  
W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt Kokomo, Ind.  
W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson Hibbing, Minn.  
W9GGG Edward W. Chavoen Chicago, Ill.  
W9GKV E. V. Anderson Chicago, Ill.  
W9GTI Verne Plateau Chicago, Ill.  
W9GVY E. O. Schuman Chicago, Ill.  
W9GWZ H. A. Leslie Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.  
W9HCU Wm. Clark Webster Wichita, Kans.  
W9HKF Robert R. Kuehn St. Paul, Minn.  
W9IDG Victor Hoffman Sheboygan, Wis.  
W9IOG Robert Gifford Bois D'Arc, Mo.  
W9IQ Walter Meyers Des Moines, Ill.  
W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery Elmhurst, Ill.  
W9IWY W. H. Woodard Chicago, Ill.  
W9IZM Gordon Davidson Racine, Wis.  
W9JAO Fred Diedrick Springfield, Mo.  
W9JJP F. N. Stephenson Waterloo, Iowa  
W9JWF Paul J. Shock St. Louis, Mo.  
W9JZH C. E. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa  
W9KPC Celeste Giarrante Joliet, Ill.  
W9LAV Wayne Clay Springfield, Mo.  
W9LDJ Orvin Simpson Springfield, Mo.  
W9MAP Ernest Storer Rockford, Ill.

W9MCH James A. Umbarger Kokomo, Ind.  
W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart Chicago, Ill.  
W9MMP Harry Probst Chicago, Ill.  
W9MZS J. Lester Paulsen Chicago, Ill.  
W9NDA Paul L. Edwards Alton, Ill.  
W9NHC John C. Sorenson Chicago, Ill.  
W9NN Robert E. Baird Oak Park, Ill.  
W9NYD Elmer Zitzman Roxana, Ill.  
W9OUT Herbert Gerend Kaukauna, Wis.  
W9PD Ray Anderson Chicago, Ill.  
W9PEM Harry Barton Villa Park, Ill.  
W9PFH Wilfred T. Simonsen Racine, Wis.  
W9PHQ Henry Golden Racine, Wis.  
W9PNH Frank Riggs Rockford, Ill.  
W9PRE Vincent Dolva Mandan, N. Dak.  
W9QC F. L. Dechant Racine, Wis.  
W9QJ Larry Leith Chicago, Ill.  
W9QWE Dewey L. Glaser Waukesha, Wis.  
W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand Kansas City, Mo.  
W9RRX Bob J. Adair Midlothian, Ill.  
W9RV John Gause Chicago, Ill.  
W9RYF S. V. Jennings New Albany, Ind.  
W9RZC Wm. C. Murphy Springfield, Ill.  
W9S Frank Smith Waterloo, Iowa  
W9SLS Herbert Beltz Fort Wayne, Ind.  
W9SMF Albert H. Waters Alton, Ill.  
W9SOO Harry V. Eyring Kansas City, Mo.  
W9TBM Raymond Eversole Fort Wayne, Ind.  
W9TP Maynard Marquardt Northbrook, Ill.  
W9UEL John P. Harrison Pueblo, Colo.  
W9UKV Maynard Faith Fort Wayne, Ind.  
W9UPV Milton Placko Chicago, Ill.  
W9URV S. F. Johnson Chicago, Ill.  
W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker Lawrence, Kans.  
W9VLM Harold Fleshman St. Joseph, Mo.  
W9VUG R. E. Christopherson Bismarck, N. Dak.  
W9VXM J. F. Sheneman Somerset, Ky.  
W9WEA Clyde J. White Chicago, Ill.  
W9WNF Myron E. Earl Chicago, Ill.  
W9YHV Vernon Little DuQuoin, Ill.  
W9YKT Richard J. Ikeman Pueblo, Colo.  
W9YMF A. G. Roberts Chicago, Ill.  
W9YMI Leon J. Schinkten Chicago, Ill.  
W9YRB Melvin J. Weihman Aurora, Ill.  
W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson Chicago, Ill.  
W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty Chicago, Ill.  
W9ZYP E. H. Dvorachek Belleville, Ill.

## Canada

VE3AHZ Thomas Yates Beavertown, Ont.  
VE3GK Sid Burnett Toronto, Ont.  
VE4ABM E. K. Watson Lethbridge, Alta.  
VE4RQ J. W. Hallett Calgary, Alta.  
VE4SA R. G. Sutfin Calgary, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



Local No. 84's prize-winning float in the Labor Day parade at Atlanta has real linemen and real poles. A demonstration of pole-top resuscitation was a novel feature.

feels that at least some of the accomplishments, which the union attains, come about because he is a dues-paying member. In this assumption he is, of course, partly correct. However, it is only when a union has a large number of active workers in the field of organization activities, that results of vital benefit to the entire membership are obtained.

Local Union No. 84 points with a great deal of pride to its many accomplishments during the last four years, from 1936, when the membership was less than 150 members, to 1940, with a paid-up membership in excess of 400. This impressive record could not have been made without the efforts of a large number of active organization workers, who have been members of the union for many years, who never cease to work for the interest of the union as a whole and not for their own individual selves.

There are many so-called old-timers in the ranks of our local union who, if space would permit it, would be fully deserving of special mention in this article. This is equally true among the younger element. Since space will not allow it I shall of course, limit to a few of the old-timers who in my humble opinion have for many years been great contributors to the welfare of the union. Among these are five real old-timers with over 35 years as members of Local No. 84, namely J. L. Carver, W. J. Foster, J. A. Wade, Boyd Black and S. C. Mann.

There are others who also have the right to be called old-timers, who have been in the union from 20 to 30 years or more. In this group are to be found T. P. Adair, W. O. Eaton, R. B. Fox and others.

As chairman of the float committee for the annual Labor Day parade, W. O. Eaton has contributed a great deal toward the success which Local No. 84 has enjoyed, by securing first prize twice in the last three years for the best float entered in the Labor Day parade.

The local union has enjoyed a very successful period during the last four years, due to the efforts of its active members. It has secured many improvements in working conditions and better wages for its members.

At the present time the officers of the local union are completing preliminary negotia-

tions with the employers to renew the contracts on March 1, 1941. Of course, not only will the individual union member of Local No. 84 be looking to the employer to keep his agreement, but the employer can also be assured that unless the worker pays his dues to the union he will not be permitted to continue his employment. Only in this way can both employer and labor be assured of fulfillment of the agreement signed in good faith by them.

R. B. Fox,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Local No. B-86 sort of "missed the boat" last month, darn the old first of the month deadline, but what we had to say can be told this month just as well.

First, let us go back to September 14 on which day Local No. B-86 held its annual clam bake. Without a doubt it was the biggest and best bake, both in attendance and "quantity," that we ever sponsored. Before we started to eat the tables "groaned" with the weight of the food—afterwards the diners groaned from the same cause. There were upwards of 350 members and guests from other locals. Guests were present from New York, Schenectady, Syracuse, Oswego, Auburn, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Olean, Jamestown, and Lansing, Mich. Also public officials, contractors and others connected with the electrical industry.

One of the high lights of our gathering was the regular meeting and buffet luncheon held the evening previous, at which time Local No. B-86 was proud to display a photostat copy of a statement which appeared in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle under the date of March 19, 1919, wherein we advocated the adoption of the "six-hour day, five-day week," as the "solution of unemployment."

When the six-hour day, five-day week is an accomplished fact throughout this land of ours and we look back upon our efforts to obtain it, much as we look back at the present time upon our struggles for the five-day week, Local No. B-86 will not seek aggrandizement for (to the best of our knowledge) being the ones to pioneer the six-hour day, 30-hour week, but rather our reward will be

in knowing that we were a part in helping to better the lot of all the American workers.

By now Senor Don "Fibber" McKie should be able to "palaver" fairly well in Spanish. The "Fibber" went to Panama in September to work on the "Big Ditch" and my informant tells me he is going to night school and learning Spanish.

Anyone desiring to contact "Cat Fish" McCord, out of Local No. B-3, from now on will have to address him in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

"Mike" Shea, out of Local No. 134, says the reason "Bud" Maxey, of Local No. B-86, hasn't been called for Hawaii is because he is in the draft age and Uncle Sam is trying to decide whether to make a soldier out of him or to turn him loose among the pineapples and hula hulas. Well, "Bud," we hope you make it anyway.

Our good clerk and office manager, par excellence, Muri Knauf, went and got himself married last month. We all wish you and the "missus" the best of happiness, Muri, and may your only troubles be "little ones."

CARLETON E. MEADE,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Many thanks for the fine job done with Local No. 99's photograph of its annual outing held on August 10. No one has to guess who is who in that picture. Nor has anyone got to remember where he was sitting or standing so as to pick out the speck that is supposed to be his likeness.

There isn't much in the line of news from these parts this month. About all that is worth mentioning is the coming semiannual convention of the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association, to be held next Saturday and Sunday, November 2 and 3, in the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I. Local No. 99 is going to play host to its sister locals in the association and with the generous and whole-hearted support of other locals in Little Rhody, it is doing its best to make the convention an unqualified success.

The high light of the meeting will be, no doubt, the expected visit of Brother Ed Brown, international president. We sincerely hope nothing will come up to interfere with Brother Brown's plans to come here, for it isn't very often that we have a chance to meet the I. P. and to learn from him, at first hand, the problems facing the Brotherhood and plans being formulated or already in force with which to overcome them. Yes sir, it is a rare privilege and a treat. There should be more of them, say we.

It really would be a fine thing if we could learn more about the men who run the I. O. and the personnel under their direction. And perhaps we could have a series of photographs taken and published in the WORKER showing the different departments housed in the Washington offices. Then we of the rank and file might gain some insight of what makes an organization like ours tick and function as it does. Few of us really get a chance to get to Washington to learn these things first hand. So why not through the medium of the printed page?

The WPA in Providence has organized a project offering special services to workers. Through this project it will furnish instructors on many subjects of interest to organized workers. Instructors and lecturers are available for groups wishing to learn more about such vital subjects as the worker and his union, labor and the law, economics, co-operatives, parliamentary law, English, public speaking, and others. The men who teach these subjects have been recruited among those who have first-hand knowledge of labor and labor organization, actual union workers, and college men who have made a

special study of their subject. Any one who is interested in any of the subjects mentioned should get in touch with the local's office and make known his wishes. If enough men show an interest in any subject to warrant the organizing of a class, plans will be worked out to satisfy the need for one.

Several of the boys have not received the WORKER of late. Any one failing to receive a regular copy of the magazine should take time to send his address to the Editor or to the I. O. They want you to have it, so don't let a penny post card keep you from getting it.

So long until next month, and more news from Providence and the coming convention.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

While a majority of the members of L. U. No. B-124 will be in the city to play hide the turkey this Thanksgiving, a goodly company of the Brothers are out seeing America first. Maybe it's a good thing Kansas City's share of defense preparations is delayed, so the boys can get around and learn first hand of moods and methods in other localities.

Every now and again one of the members comes back to roost in the home coop over the week end, and many's the tale we hear. We liked one about East St. Louis, Ill. It seems L. U. No. B-309 sees to it that their public library is supplied each month with a copy of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. It strikes us as a piece of long range organization work that all locals might well copy. Go into almost any public library and see what's staring at you from the magazine racks: Manufacturers' publications, chamber of commerce bulletins, big name magazines filled from cover to cover with fact and fiction designed to sell John Q. Public the employer's side of the story. You may have trouble finding anything with labor's news and views fairly and interestingly portrayed.

We learn Gus Loeper has been appointed again as assistant business manager of Local No. B-1. He has been bombed so often by the big St. Louis newspapers we wonder he has a brick left standing. Huge and blond and good-natured, Gus is, with a heart like a watermelon. He is a deep-dyed, two-fisted union man, too, and the papers don't like him, but Local No. 1 does.

Some of the boys were telling of foreman schools in some of the eastern locals. We're not so sure about that. It seems to us, good foremanship is a matter of temperament and thorough grounding in the theory and mechanics of the trade. We've always figured those lickety-split bosses were trying to make up for some deficiency of their own. It's the sure, quiet kind, that know the game and keep their heads working, who get the job done. Fellows like Ross Hill, or Rufus Crosswhite, or Frank McIntyre.

Frank is working on a special assignment for the local, just now, but when he is running a job, he can have his pick of the men. Everybody likes to work for McIntyre. No one ever saw him ruffled or heard him raise his voice—unless Imo has, sometime when she burned the pork chops. His calm demeanor contrasts oddly with the Irish blue of his eyes. But he doesn't need to get excited. He knows the business!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

We must be mindful of the fact that leadership is an exemplification of trust among men, and a serious responsibility that must not falter in despair, betray, nor be betrayed with

## In Memoriam

In glancing through the pages of "In Memoriam" in our September magazine I was suddenly shocked to see the name of Brother L. W. Marlow.

By that name he was probably known to a limited number of the Brothers, but as "Honolulu Slim"—a title acquired by him when, finding this continent too limited for his inquisitive, roving disposition, he sought new adventure in the Hawaiian Islands—he was known to a wide circle of our members.

He was one of the most romantic and colorful personages that ever strode across the stage on which the life drama of our International Brotherhood is played.

In the spring of 1911, while in the employ of the light and power company of Victoria, B. C., such a spirit of wanderlust seized me that I downed tools and made a speedy departure on an unplanned journey which took me through famous old world cathedrals, picture galleries and other places of interest and ended up in a bicycle tour of the beautiful highways and byways of Southern England; by the time my mileage had passed the 15,000 mark my fever had abated sufficiently to allow me to return home.

In the meantime "Slim" had blown in on the job from Honolulu and we became working partners. Together we risked our lives, using defective equipment, in construction which had been erected with no thought or consideration for the safety of linemen, swinging out in our safety belts over giddy spaces, while changing flocks of insulators on high line, bottom-arm, dead-ends—handling the "hot stuff" on night, emergency jobs in the rain (any power lineman knows what that means) and through all this the cheerful spirit, for which "Slim" was noted, never deserted him. When some especially arduous job, which strained human endurance to the limit, was finally completed, he would give a sigh of relief and say with a humorous chuckle, "Well, an' that's that!" No wonder he rated high in the estimation of those of us who knew him best.

Our inclinations ran in the same channels—we were both familiar with many books—so it was natural that we should form the close friendship which has endured all through the swiftly passing years until broken by the inexorable hand of death.

One has only to read "Slim's" beautiful poem "The Old Lineman's Soliloquy," which appeared in our JOURNAL, to realize how much he enjoyed life to the full in his younger days and how much he deplored the passing of the twins, "Youth and Hope."

"Slim" spoke but little of his early life before he became a lineman but in his wanderings he gathered much knowledge and on rare occasions he would give utterance to such a flow of refined eloquence in the King's best English that it prompted queries from his startled listeners as to what college was honored by his graduation.

Despite his wide wanderings we always kept in close touch with each other.

In his letters he evinced a calm courageous belief in the Hereafter. Certain sentences in them have been indelibly imprinted in my memory, viz:

"Some men fear death but I do not for I look forward to a great, new adventure when I pass over the invisible line and meet, with a glad handshake, the old friends who have gone on before."

"When we experience the glories of the Eternal City we will wonder why we had to tarry in this world so long."

Weary of the unending fight against the incurable malady which finally caused his death, his only regret in passing would be the thought of leaving his dear ones and friends behind.

In closing we may well repeat a verse from Lord Tennyson's poem, written in mourning on the death of his friend, Arthur Hallam:

"And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

F. SHAPLAND.

a kiss. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; more now than ever for our earthly welfare we must be on the alert and safeguard our inherent rights and democratic pursuit of happiness. Political honesty of purpose coupled with good statesmanship is essential for our well being; and, as well, a valorous citizenship capable of scenting the odor of foul play, to reward decency in governmental affairs and separate the wheat from the chaff.

Gang control and dictatorship must be avoided at all hazards—subjugation within a republican form of government by a slick and wily foe, or to be herded by a conniving and tyrannical few who are distorting facts and quelling the masses into voluntary servitude by fear, favor or force of circumstances. This would go to make democracy a farce, and freedom a mockery in any rhyme or clime.

Government should respond to informed public opinion and justify its acts like any other business, and the administrative acts should be checked and weighed in the balance accordingly.

Moreover, diligent invested capital and alert organized labor should mutually motivate their ideals and honestly strive together for the common good of all, which is essential for our economic security and progressive social tendencies. Direct relief and cheap-wage public works jobs, or other chattel labor or sweat shop business has no appeal for able-bodied and capable men and women who want to work, when other decent and profitable employment is available. The six-hour work day and 30-hour week is a partial remedy for unemployment. Watch out and think.

Locally, business is very slow at present

and work is down to rock bottom. About 30 of our local members are working out of town at present, and many more are ready and willing to leave for jobs at a beckoning hand. Our members are capable of any electrical job's requirements. More local news next time. I just returned from a two-months' vacation and will report something about it in my next letter.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The railroad electricians of Local Union No. 205, Detroit, send their farewell report to the JOURNAL. Several years ago, noting that railroad news in the magazine was at an abnormally low ebb, we tried to arouse interest by pictures, articles and finally requested identification of railroad local reports.

At the time, it was difficult for me to understand why our Editor declined an opportunity to provide a medium whereby every railroad electrician in U. S. A. could read news, views, the troubles and in general learn the goings on of locals in which his interest is centered. However, this crusade failed and today, out of hundreds of railroad locals, the four railroad reports are entered monthly.

The September JOURNAL explains in plain statistics, the attitude of our Editor toward the railroad electrician. On page 476 editorial page, under the heading "Defense Troubles" the unemployed electricians of the I. B. E. W. are listed; 7,500 construction electricians, 2,500 linemen, and even 345 marine electricians. The unemployed railroad electricians are not mentioned. How is it proposed to find jobs for our men when our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT does not know they are not working?

In the October issue of our JOURNAL on page 528, the annual audit of local conditions listing employment of I. B. E. W. members; charts and pages are used to illustrate efficiency and man hours worked but nowhere in this voluminous data do we find any reference to railroad electricians.

In conclusion, this may be our home and our official publication but we do not feel at home. The facts as outlined above help to clarify the reason why railroad electricians receive 86 cents an hour while the electricians whose problems the JOURNAL seems to know all about receive up to \$2.00 per hour.

Regretfully Local Union No. 205 bids farewell.

RICHARD FRIEL,  
Chairman, Publicity, L. U. No. 205.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

My recent appointment as press secretary by President Carl Beuttel was immediately followed by dire threats if a communication did not appear in the November issue and in all subsequent publications.

Brother "Bachie," whom all know as one of the most illustrious contributors to the JOURNAL, was appointed as one of the city electrical inspectors some time ago and is fulfilling his duties capably and sincerely as is befitting a member so honored. Following so talented a writer I hardly know how to begin. The appointment came at a time when any comment on the presidential campaign would be superfluous, as this letter will appear too late for any prediction and the dead line is too early to know the result. However, whoever the "fifth" gives us, every union man knows that labor gains over the years

#### NOTICE TO PRESS SECRETARIES

Sometimes in your reading of other publications you see material you like, and think appropriate to our Journal. Please do not send it in to us without crediting the source—giving the name of the newspaper or magazine in which it was first published. Any material which is taken directly, without rephrasing in your own words, should be indicated by quotation marks.

Most of our correspondents are careful in this respect, but a few apparently do not understand what is necessary to avoid the charge of plagiarism.

were made by labor's endeavors and sacrifices. Labor should not slacken in any of its endeavors, even though at present there happens to be a man in public office either locally or nationally who is favorable to it. Rather, labor should increase its efforts to lessen the burden on friends and also to keep in preparedness for changes in political circles that may threaten labor's gains.

Conditions here could be better, with many of our Brothers out of town and some idle. Out-of-town Brothers in Washington, D. C., Trenton, N. J., Camden, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., commend these locals as well as several other locals, including Local No. B-3, N. Y., and Morristown for remembering "211" in the time of need.

At present there are two fair sized jobs in progress here, a housing project which is about one-half completed and an addition to the power plant which is moving along slowly.

Last month's refreshment committee did a good job but most all are of the opinion that any other function planned by them should be on a week-end so that all the out-of-town Brothers could enjoy it.

The state association's "clearing house" system established last month to help solve the labor market problem for state locals is still in the experimental stage with no practical results available as yet as to its effectiveness.

As many have probably read in Associated Press reports, our recently elected mayor, "Tom" Taggart, put on his two guns and drove the undesirable element out of town, even closing gambling places practically single handed; so all out-of-town Brothers are now advised that the "World's Playground" is again the place for a family vacation. We expect a race track soon. "Pari mutuels."

Brother "Pop" Martin, who went on pension a few years ago, thanks all who have aided in making his recent misfortune easier to bear. Brother Charles Lehr joined the "papa" brigade a few weeks ago.

Be your Thanksgiving the twenty-first (presidential) or the twenty-eighth (gubernatorial) I hope all are in a position to enjoy it with turkey and the trimmings.

HERB STICKEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

"Be nice to people on your way up in life, because you may meet those same people coming down."

At this writing everyone in and around Cincinnati is all set and primed for Wednes-

day, October 2, the day the Detroit Tigers come snarling into Cincinnati and meet our beloved Cincinnati Reds in the first game of what promises to be a real world series. Of course being a rabid dyed-in-the-wool Red leg fan naturally I cannot see those Tigers winning the series, but all things considered may not only the best team win but also those who are the better sports.

Now our own I. B. E. W. softball team was eliminated in the play-offs by the better teams, namely the local plumbers outfit, with the firemen and oilers as runners-up. The carpet and linoleum workers were given a consolation prize because in two years of playing they did not win one game. And now we say finis to baseball. Thanks to our fine bunch of boys who really played good steady ball, and we all know next year we'll all try to win the red flag.

Our bowling team, representing the local and consisting of Frank Welage, Edward Huber, Fred Welage, Elmer Rabanus, Fred Stoll, Charles Klier and James Stapleton, are really rattling along after dropping a couple of games getting organized.

At present writing their record is six won, three lost. That is a .667 average and really improving each time out.

And now to more serious business, reporting that our business representative, Harry Williams, has for the past two weeks been in Pittsburgh and Louisville on good will tours and Brother Williams has commented on the splendid treatment he has received. For which we of L. U. No. B-212 thank you, Pittsburgh and Louisville. The business outlook for the near future looks very good and we will be glad to inform everyone as things improve around here.

Our boys have returned from Pittsburgh after a few weeks work there and we offer our sincere thanks to the Pittsburgh local for their swell treatment of our boys. We shall remember and hope to repay same. We are also fortunate in having three of our boys in Panama, namely, Morgan Neabray, James Elder, and Richard Hayes.

This week finds our school getting ready for registration and first night. This year the school is offering a varied program featuring among other good subjects a complete course on fluorescent lighting. We are looking forward to a well-attended school term.

Again it is my unpleasant duty to report the passing of one of our Brothers, Harry Magrish. Our deepest and most heartfelt sympathies go out to his bereaved ones.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 222, BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Editor:

Bar Harbor greets you once more through these columns. Local No. 222 is still trying, and succeeding to hold on. Through the summer and early fall, nearly all members were working locally.

Within the last two weeks, Brothers Mitchell and Sullivan have joined some of the other fellows at Camp Edwards, on the construction of barracks.

Brothers Horton and Hodgkins have recently moved in with the Portland local on the construction work at the Bath Shipbuilding Corp. The spring of 1941 we hope to have all the fellows available placed at the Bangor airport job, as that comes under our jurisdiction.

Last meeting night there happened to be more than the usual number present. What do you suppose Brother Horton came totting up the stairs? A bushel of clams, waiting to be steamed. Right away the gang went into action, and shortly all hands were enjoying clams, crackers, cheese and coffee.

Don't know when you will hear from this local again as the press secretary has recently become a father.

Good luck to all in the Brotherhood.  
HOWARD DOW,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings from Toledo, and a good ending for this article right here would be, "It has been so nice to have known you through all these years." For what happened to my article last month, shouldn't even happen to Westbrook Pegler. But a press secretary in these days of progress is not the asset to a local that they were 16 years ago when I first started to appear in these columns. Then a press secretary was handy as a tool to keep an organization functioning. In those days what few members we had were constantly trying to get the other fellow's name on the dotted line. And this magazine was very valuable in this work. From my own experience I know that some remained in and others joined mainly to keep their name from appearing in this magazine. But now everyone in the job of press secretary is as obsolete as button shoes. Going back over my files and (thanks to the I. O.) I have all of the books, I wonder why in many cases the red pencil was not used to advantage in those earlier issues, when vicious attacks were made upon persons well up in the financial world and tops in the official family. But in October, 1940, an article is junked and scrapped for the mere mention of facts in our labor situation here in Toledo, a situation which arises within the Building Trades Council, which body Local No. 245 does not affiliate with.

But let us talk about the election. We did have one, didn't we? Half the voters are saying to the other half now, "I told you so." Two to one money was scarce here but one Brother did manage to place a bet on that basis.

After spending some time in preparing the obituary for our friend and Brother, Charles Brinley, I was very much disappointed not to see it appear in the October issue but hope it was an oversight and that it will be in this month. I wouldn't want the boys here to think that I slipped up on that.

Moritz Kumpi is jockeying for Carl Schultz at the Acme Plant, while the two pin is being driven (if one can call it that) by Sylvania, Ohio's superman, Ernest Gross. That name pronounces like 12 dozen. Ernie was formerly the butter and egg man around Deerfield, Mich., but the home guards, the Schultzes, the Stiehs and the Herberts forced him to seek greener fields. I asked Joe Dooley our recording secretary, about his vacation. His only comment was "Skip-it!" His brother Walt spent his vacation painting the fire truck at Sylvania, Ohio, where he is a member of the volunteer fire department. Since Walt has joined up they haven't lost a single foundation, and only one chimney. All Maumee papers please copy.

The arc lamp in Toledo now is only a memory, as the last of our arc circuits was cut over on the ninth of October and work on the two new units at the Acme station is well under way. Our water project is slowly nearing completion. Our fleet of construction trucks now has a new admiral in A. D. Pitney, a newly appointed foreman.

Although someone has moved Kansas City from the banks of the Mississippi where I had it two months ago, it has been definitely located on the banks of the Missouri River. Received a letter from Brother Hopkins from there, informing me that he is slowly recovering from severe burns received lately. The rapid recovery is good news and I am

## NOTICE

Business Managers and Members:

Please note that the Guth Reflector Company, located at Jefferson and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo., does not employ members of Local No. B-1, I. E. E. W.

A. F. LOEPKER,  
Assistant Business Manager,  
L. U. No. B-1, St. Louis, Mo.

awaiting his promised visit. His letter informs me that his being with us at all is due to the pole-top resuscitation practiced only after reading of same in the JOURNAL. I wonder if there are similar cases? If so I would be glad to hear of them.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

"Come and trip the light fantastic!  
Come alive and be elastic!  
There's a floor show, too, remember,  
On the seventh of December.  
At the Fairmont Hotel bar,  
With its ballroom rated par!  
It's a dollar for a couple,  
Be they old or young and supple!  
Dancing starts at stroke of nine—  
Swing it boy, you're feeling fine!  
With Art Ziess's band, you bet it  
Will be fun! You won't forget it!"

R. E. DEVER, Chairman,  
FRED SCHWARTZ,  
W. EMGE,

Dance Committee, L. U. No. B-309.

JAMES ALTIC,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The thing that is uppermost in the minds of the TVA men these days is the wage conference which is to be held November 12. The aforementioned panel meeting at Chattanooga went along with marked success and was exceptionally free of petty interests and selfish local efforts. With the mass of data brought to the meeting it was little short of a miracle that such a clear brief of our requests finally came to our local unions to be read like a book.

Stop to consider that all this work is done by men who are not paid for their services in the sense that it is their job. It is their job but they do it from choice and are motivated by the same spirit that has caused men in union labor to devote their time and efforts to the labor movement for so many years. Money cannot buy the services of true unionists. It is the spirit that has built the Brotherhood and caused it to draw men to guide it locally and internationally. Our Brotherhood has been very fortunate in having men in its ranks who can and will do what was done in Chattanooga. Don't misunderstand me, these individuals at Chattanooga did not do this by themselves. They were aided and instructed by the membership who take an active part in the local union's business, and guided by our I. O. representatives who are trained in the subjects in which our membership are so vitally interested. The wage conference will be over (I hope) before you read this and another milestone will be passed by this "socialistic" democratic experiment known as the TVA. View the situation from where you sit; isn't it wonderful to live in a country

where you can take an active part in forming the policies of the system under which you must live and work? Then why don't you? Did you vote November 5? Attend the last meeting of your local and take part in dispatching the business—and pay your dues for the current month? I was afraid of that.

Local No. B-316 had a very good attendance at the last October meeting and several outlying stations were represented which we were glad to see and hope more will get the habit.

On our fraternal visit to Asheville, N. C., we met a number of the utility local union members who about a year ago successfully persuaded, after a short brisk fight, the company to do business with them. Our boys here don't appreciate the easy sledging we are enjoying on the TVA nor do some of them realize how easily it can be made tough going. However, we have a mighty good group and are doing exceptionally well considering the past training under the Commonwealth and Southern. Which all goes to prove that many a good union heart beats beneath the coat of a man employed by hostile companies.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

President Philip T. Place has been appointed by Governor Barrows as labor representative on the conscription appeal board. Brother Place is well qualified for this position having served as a soldier in the World War, and is a past commander of the Stewart Morrill Post, American Legion.

Eugene (Punk) Houghton and Secretary Ray (Sea Biscuit) Boudway have some brand new teeth in anticipation of enjoying a feed of good old state of Maine venison, that is if the mighty hunters are successful (also generous), so will the following members take notice: Alec Landry, Leonard Arbo, Sid Boudway, Ben Gallant, Harry Lowell, Eathel Hayward, Ralph Irish, Wesley Tripp, Bob Fields, Dick LeGrow, Laurel Haynes, Doc Niles, Mandy Robinson, Carlton Hill. These hunters, combined with those of Biddeford, Sanford, Kennebunk, South Berwick, York, Hiram, Buxton and North Gorham will lead the deer a merry chase, or should I say the deer will lead them one? Well, it's a case of wait and see. Of course the writer can eat deer without store teeth. Nuf sed.

Laurel Haynes, station operator at Plum Street, will build a home in historic Stroudwater.

Karl Hincks, connected with the refrigeration department, has the trusty rifle all polished, and should have no difficulty in keeping the deer if and when, as his knowledge of refrigeration will come in mighty handy, and I do mean handy.

Albert (Doc) Niles has purchased a cottage at Peak's Island, Maine.

Richard LeGrow, secretary of the executive board, and family are settled in their new South Portland home. Forest E. Smith has a new Hudson automobile. Edward Bates was a recent victim of an automobile accident. No casualties resulted but the side of his car was considerably damaged. Jack McLeon has postponed his cunner fishing trips to Shore Acres until after the winter season.

By the time this is read those vacations with pay will be over for this year and will remain a pleasant memory as the boys and their families review the advantages the vacations afforded them. Of course some might still be suffering from sore feet from the New York world's fair. Robert Seymour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour of Lancaster Street, has entered the military service and is located at Chicopee Falls, Mass. His father

and brother are members of Local No. 333. James Kilmartin has closed his summer home at Raymond, Maine.

HORACE E. HOWE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Have very little to report this month to make an interesting letter, but I can say that at present every one is working every day, weather permitting, and a few traveling Brothers in our midst. We are peculiarly situated here regarding work. It seems that we string along about eight or nine months waiting for our usual seasonal spurt to come along, and then when it finally arrives we rush to complete it for the formal season's opening, which is usually from November 1 to December 1. Then we can fish or fool around spending the hard-earned cash. Of course now that the government has seen fit to spend some money hereabouts for air fields, etc., we had the usual slack taken up sooner this year and I hope it will last long enough to carry past the winter season.

Steward "Bob" Tindell on the Opa-Locka air base project reports with much pleasure that after the job was under way less than two months, September 11, there were three foremen and 26 journeymen representing 508 years of continuous good standing in the I. B. E. W., averaging better than 17 years per man. One month later, October 9, there were four foremen and 37 journeymen representing 691 years of continuous good standing, with an average of 17 years per man. At the same time there were 10 men from seven different locals with a total of 145 years of continuous good standing, averaging fourteen and one-half years per man. This job is 100 per cent union, and if I am any judge of good workmanship, it is easy to understand why the National Defense Commission wants the A. F. of L. to build and maintain these projects.

One of the dear Brothers wanted me to find out from Carl Shultz of Local Union No. B-28 if he still used the nine of hearts when he plays.

Heard that Brother "Pop" Haden was very sick with kidney trouble and had been in the hospital, but is home now and feeling much better. Here is hoping he continues to improve. Everyone thinks a lot of "Pop."

Finally got my strawberry plants in the ground a couple of weeks ago after a lot of trials and tribulations and got a few nice showers along to help them. If the weather doesn't soon turn dry, I will just have to forget about strawberries for this season for they will drown out. I am keeping my fingers crossed.

BENJ. MARKS,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor:

Everybody here in Toronto is as busy as can be with a number of the boys knocking off lots of overtime and, as a fellow has to sleep between jobs, this letter will be short and sweet.

We have bad news for our Toronto friends this time as we regret to announce the resignation of our president, Jack Nutland. He has rapped the gavel for us for 15 of the last 17 years. On two occasions he, along with Brother Shaw, led the organization through the toughest time in its history. Mr. Nutland is very much a John Bull Englishman who knows what is right and how to back up his convictions, and it is a disastrous blow to us that he saw fit to step out at this time.

We are going through another of those spasms such as all democratic organizations have when, due to prosperity, no matter how

brief, certain of our members have suddenly decided that everyone but they are out of step and the organization needs somewhat of a rehabilitating process.

A month or two months from now it will all be back to normal but it is during these hectic times that we need to keep an even head on our shoulders and it is the Buzzer's conviction that the boys who take things easy and figure everything at the local is in good hands had better come down to the meetings and see it continues that way.

Mind you, it doesn't hurt anyone, certainly not Local No. 353, to have a few boys stand up at the meetings and say their piece, no matter whose feelings are hurt, just so long as sane legislation comes out of it all.

All the boys are working, as previously stated, and are doing well, but every once in a while some of the younger bucks in the organization hike away and join some military organization, figuring there is more fun and, in the long run, just about as much money, fighting for their king and country as there is in continuing to lose the contractors' money; a condition which we have been advised of for a period of 25 years and yet, strangely enough, all the contractors we know are prosperous and happy with it all.

So long.

THE BUZZER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-412, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Local No. B-412 recently signed an agreement with the Kansas City Power and Light Co. for its power house workers, with the fight for the overhead department and building service still in progress, and an election to decide the proper bargaining agent requested from the NLRB.

In January of 1938, Local No. B-412, in a hearing before the NLRB charged that a company union was company dominated and the charges were substantiated by the findings of the NLRB which ordered its disbanding. Immediately after the disbanding of this union another of similar type was organized and recognized by the company, ignoring the demands of this local that the majority of the overhead were I. B. E. W. members. We are now in the progress of requesting an election for the members of Local No. B-412 for the right to bargain for the building service and overhead department. In all recent discussions we note the trend is to negotiate with the legal department rather than with company officials.

To the officers of this local, Brother Fred Faber, president; Brother Clyde Acock, business agent, and our ever-alert executive board Brothers Cruise, Bain, Mann, Johndro, Steinback, Doughty and Baker, much of the credit is given for our progress so far. Of Brothers Petty and Cox of the International Office we cannot speak too highly.

Progress at this time for us is rapid with 21 applications our last meeting night.

To Brother Petty, of I. O., we of this local salute you for your fine work in the state of Michigan.

W. W. MOFFATT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Since this job has been given to me I will try to send something each month.

We are having a hard fight in this area trying to organize the cooperatives and small towns, not to mention the city of Nashville. The main reason is that the superintendents of nearly all of them are old Tennessee Electric Power Co. employees

and cannot get that Willkieism or anti-unionism out of their systems, and we are having a hard time educating the employees of these organizations that times have changed, and that they are free to organize if they so choose.

Brother C. McMillian, International Representative, and Brother T. P. Loftis, our business manager, are doing all within their power, and are showing some progress. The main trouble, new members think that as soon as they join our organization that Brothers McMillian and Loftis should get them a 50 per cent or 100 per cent raise, which of course, cannot happen, so after awhile about 30 per cent of these members drop out. Some never come to a meeting.

The government is building an army camp at Tullahoma, Tenn., about 70 miles from Nashville. Brother Loftis has gotten this 100 per cent both inside and out.

L. U. No. B-429 now has three meetings each month, first and second Wednesday and the first Friday after the third Wednesday. This Friday's meeting is for TVA and REA employees, and particularly linemen. It is hard for some of these boys to come to a meeting. Some come over 100 miles, so, having Saturday off it is not so hard coming to a meeting on Friday. All the TVA boys on maintenance are bringing in their "travelers," the latest was Brother W. H. "Studio" Couch, foreman of TVA crew at Murfreesboro. He was formerly of L. U. No. B-835, Florence, Ala.

Brother Loftis has made several trips to Chattanooga preparing for the wage conference which is held annually between labor and management of the Tennessee Valley Authority and he reports things look very favorable.

We think the Tennessee Valley Authority is the best organization in the world (except the I. B. E. W.) as all employees have the same working conditions, regardless of position or race.

In Brother Freeman we have the best international representative that the International Office could furnish and things are safe when placed in the hands of Brother Freeman.

I was in Chattanooga during the Chickamauga celebration and wish to congratulate the city of Chattanooga, all A. F. of L. organizations and the C. I. O. for the wonderful floats and membership turnout for the Labor Day parade, and particularly our own members of L. U. Nos. 175 and 846 for their turnout. I was certainly proud to participate in the parade.

Our own local, the best of all, "429," had a swell barbecue last month with a nice turnout, and both men and women said they had never had a finer time. Games were played in the afternoon by those who had not eaten too much.

I hope the International Office made some arrangement to take care of the dues of any of our members who are called into military service, also at some time in the near future I hope we may make arrangements to take care of any member who may have or develop tuberculosis.

So long till next month, regards to L. U. No. 103.

JOHN F. DEGNAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Again we break into print in the letter column of the JOURNAL and make the usual apologies for our long absence from these pages. It would be nice to report that we have been goaded into writing by a flood of insistent demands, but the truth is that there are a few hecklers in the local who like very much to see somebody else work.

They will know whom I mean when they read this.

For many years the barometer of business in San Diego has been the presence or absence of the Navy personnel, but at the present time, with the defense industries (particularly aircraft factories) working at fever pitch, there is very little complaining from the local business men even though most of the Navy personnel is at sea. The local unions in this district are consequently in better shape than they have been in many years, with generally larger memberships, and, more important, almost all of their members working. These good conditions naturally make better business for our members, who are mostly employed by the San Diego Gas & Electric Company and the San Diego Electric Railway Company. Last month street car service was discontinued between San Diego and La Jolla and bus service instituted. This means quite a job for the line crew dismantling the trolley system, and more work for the garage keeping the additional buses in running order. The garage has been enlarged recently, and Brothers Rankin, King, etc., report that now they can get from place to place without crawling through bus windows or scaling the tops. The car barn crew suffers somewhat through the loss of maintenance work on the street cars displaced, but none of the members lost out on the deal, although some transfers were made to the garage.

The long-discussed highline to bring in power from Boulder Dam is now under way. Local No. B-465 has jurisdiction on that part of the line between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. There are approximately 45 I. B. E. W. men on the job at this writing and we were able to employ quite a few members from other locals on this project. "Gentleman Jack" Hill reports that Capistrano has been completely taken over, and mopping-up operations will subdue Oceanside. San Diego is his next objective, and this is printed to give the local Romeos a little time in which to prepare for the invasion.

The executive board of the local union lost a very valuable member when Brother Bill Richardson was recently promoted to the job of supervisor. The gas department will henceforth be represented by Brother Joe Berger, which means that the department will continue to have able representation. The board was very glad to see Brother Richardson's talents recognized, even though it meant we would lose his services for union work.

Early in the summer it became evident that some form of conscription would be necessary as a defense measure. With a view to protecting the jobs and seniority of those members who might be called (or volunteer), we obtained satisfactory written agreements from both local utilities guaranteeing that our members would not be forgotten on their return from such service. It has been agreed that leaves will be granted up to one year with the provision that these leaves may be extended in those cases where the time in service will exceed one year. In this connection I would also like to report that the local union voted at our last meeting to carry the withdrawal payments for all members in military service until such time as more than 10 per cent of our membership might be affected. The motion as passed calls for further consideration and action in case the emergency should result in more than 10 per cent of our members being in military service at one time.

#### Personals—

Brother Ken Clarke had an enforced vacation in the Naval Hospital recently but

A member of Local Union No. 695 of St. Joseph, Mo., writes:

"I noticed in your October JOURNAL you published the local news and picture of the float of the electrical workers. All they wrote you was true, but L. U. No. B-545 failed to mention that L. U. No. 695 was greatly responsible for such a large turnout, and L. U. No. 695 paid half the expense. It should have read thus: 'The theme of L. U. No. B-545 and L. U. No. 695 entry' . . .

"Also one of the Brother workers of L. U. No. 695 was elected grand marshal—first time since the electrical workers have been organized in this city of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1896."

is now back home. We expect him to return to the job very soon. Brother Fred Bond of Escondido fell from a pole on September 16 and has been confined to the Mercy Hospital. He is regaining his health faster than was expected and we hope to see him wearing the hooks soon. Lieut. Elmer Schneider is in a reserve officers' training camp at Fort Lewis, Wash., and reports the lack of San Diego sunshine is the greatest drawback in the Northwest. Brother George Daigle returned from his vacation with his usual supply of venison, the quality of which this writer can attest to. Brothers Bill Harrell and Earl Jackson have become regular delegates to our regional conferences. They are both great believers in spreading the gospel. Brother Frank Row offers the following figures as evidence that our Labor Day picnic was on the grand scale. Careful count shows that the members and their friends consumed 400 gallons of beer, 67 cases of soda, 1,200 packages of ice cream, and about 50 gallons of coffee—statistics on alka seltzer and aspirin have never been divulged. Brother Charlie Hart of the street railway hasn't had a good night's sleep in two weeks. He blames it on electionitis and expects no relief until after November 5.

BOB NOONAN,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Here we are once again. Since the beginning of October we have been favored with beautiful weather, but this morning we awoke to be greeted with a blanket of snow about six inches deep, this being our first sample of approaching winter. At this stage of the year we are accustomed to feel we have moved a little nearer the Arctic Circle, but in Newfoundland we seem to take it OK.

Since last writing our membership has increased by four members, bringing our strength to 100 per cent. So you see we are progressing all the time. We are glad to be able to state that Brother George Allen, who has been undergoing medical treatment at St. Johns, returned home recently and is well on the road to recovery. Also, Brother Bill Nugent who had been on the sick list for about two months is now back to work much improved in health.

The ladies of our auxiliary held a very successful card party quite recently. The press secretary of the above organization is at present on vacation visiting relatives and friends at St. Johns. We hope with the aid of the ladies auxiliary to spend many pleasant social evenings during the approaching winter season. All the boys here are in the best

of health and very enthusiastic union men. We're hoping that our friend, genial Jim Brodrick, is in the best of health.

RONALD GRIFFIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

All railroad workers, both in Canada and the U. S. A., who have not already done so would do well to read the Sentinel's (of L. U. No. 632) letter in the August WORKER. He is quite right and we are fully in accord with him that the electrical workers on railroads will never really expand until we divorce ourselves from the rest of the shop crafts. The ever-increasing use of electricity in industry and on the railroad in particular, and the education and technical knowledge required to properly perform our work places us high above the other shop crafts in value to our employers and it is only common sense to expect that we should be compensated accordingly. If one shop craft can obtain a 10c per hour differential to handle metal over a certain weight and which requires no knowledge but bull strength, surely a trade so highly technical as ours should receive at least the same consideration. I would add that now is the time for us up here in Canada to get started on it, while business is hot. The membership of this local would welcome any move in that direction and the writer is of the opinion that a platform should be formed to be presented at the next convention of the I. B. E. W.

Having just read in our October WORKER that our C. P. R. co-delegate, Brother G. Hassam, has had his pension application approved by the I. O. executive, I am once again reminded that this pension to Brother Hassam is the result of 20 years' good standing in the I. B. E. W. It would be interesting to know how many of our membership have allowed this valuable premium to slip through their fingers due to carelessness in letting their dues slide and so going into arrears and breaking their continuous good standing. Our I. O. no doubt realized the human trait of forgetfulness and inserted into the constitution the three-month clause to give a member a chance to recover from his default in prompt payment of dues without disastrous results to his standing in pension and death benefit privileges. This clause has no doubt saved the bacon for hundreds of members, but unfortunately has brought into being the member who chooses to dangle on the end of the three-month period of grace and gamble on the chances of an accident preventing him from paying up before the end of the third month allowed by the I. O.

Surely a death benefit of \$1,000 to his widow in the case of death, or a pension of \$40 per month is something that every Brother should take no chances in losing and the Brother who insists on keeping two months in arrears is taking this very chance and is in consequence only a fool to himself. It is a simple matter for a member to be taken sick or injured and not be in a position to communicate with the local union for a couple of weeks, and yet that is often all the time there is between a member paying a month's dues or going out of benefit. Every member should guard against this possibility by keeping up to date and thus giving himself a couple of months' leeway should an emergency arise. Your local union officers can often help a Brother over the stile, but once the three months' grace is over and no dues are received, the financial secretary has only one course to follow and that is to forward his official returns to the I. O.

This in turn shows that the delinquent



What is this, a ship of the desert? It's the float L. U. No. 611 of Albuquerque, N. Mex., entered in the Labor Day parade.

member has not been issued a receipt and thus the I. O. has no other course but to declare the member out of benefit, and even if a reinstatement is issued, the pension and insurance features have to start over again as in the case of a new member. Think this over, Brothers, and take a tip from those who have seen the disastrous results of just plain delinquency in the payment of dues.

The membership of the local will be interested to know that Aircraftman Brother Bob Alexander has been promoted to the second in command of the electrical division of the 112th Squadron, R. C. A. F., at present in England. Brother Bob, in his last letter, stated that when he gets back he will give us a lecture on electricity in aviation and how it's done in the R. C. A. F. Here's hoping he will soon be able to keep his promise. Signalman Brother Jim Cameron, also in England, is in great shape and speaks highly of the gallantry of the R. A. F. and also the people of England in their fight for freedom.

L. Cpl. Brother Arthur Walker is at present at Camp Borden and is looking forward to meeting his other fighting Brothers in England shortly.

Members of this local are now definitely employed on war equipment. Our C. P. R. membership reports that all hands are now employed, with a large percentage of them doing the electrical installation necessary for the manufacture of tanks in their shops. This is all we are permitted to say in the matter but it is definitely this local's opportunity to reply to Hitler in the only language he understands and we are proud to be given this opportunity to take our place beside the thousands of Canadian workers who are working feverishly on the necessary tools to insure freedom to carry out our ideals in trade unionism.

R. W. WORRAKER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

I have just returned from the eighteenth annual convention of New Mexico State Federation of Labor, and what a convention! We may have bigger ones but we will never have a better one. 'Most every local union in the entire state was well represented with from one to three delegates, also many of our international representatives and a number of wonderful speakers, one of the outstanding being Rev. Robert E. Lucey, of Amarillo, Texas.

We were very fortunate in having our own vice president, Brother W. L. Ingram, with

us, also Brother Bill Williams, personal representative of Brother William Green, and as I said we may have a bigger convention in Albuquerque in 1941 but it couldn't be much better.

We also had a wonderful Labor Day program in Albuquerque, had a large representation of all crafts. I am enclosing a picture of the Local No. 611 float. Some of the boys got thirsty before the photographer got on the job and were excused, but anyway you can see the float better.

C. L. ADCOX,  
Financial Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody, back again!

I would like to take this opportunity to tell the story to you railroad boys in the shop crafts the one, and only one, of bungling of working conditions, on our railroad, by our general chairmen. It truly takes the prize. And as for standing in with our Congressman, trying to push some legislation through, like some of the other organized groups not affiliated with the A. F. of L., well to be frank it makes me blush.

About nine or 10 years ago all of the different shop crafts' general chairmen proceeded to tour this railroad of ours, and call meetings at every point in the interest of the shorter workweek, which would probably increase membership at the men's expense. They preached the gospel right and left about what they intended to do and how everything would pan out, just like that. Two of the chairmen, now deceased, went so far as to tell us we would get, in just a short while, six days' pay for five days' work, providing we reduced the work days. Another chairman rose and said that there was a bill (now here's the joke) in Congress designed for us (the shop crafts), to receive extra compensation for the days lost. Some of the men fell for this like a ton of brick before trying to reason things out, and to this day it has caused a hardship upon everyone and a lot of suffering and bankruptcy. It has been very unpleasant for the membership. The respect for each other decreased, the breach seem to widen more and more, not much brotherly love.

These chairmen evidently did not have very much pull in Congress for I have never heard of or seen anyone here with an extra penny. You do not realize, Brother, but this mistake, which some of the chairmen have confessed to me was wrong, has cost the men, and especially the older ones, who have gone on the pension, a reduction in their pension because their wages were reduced and the pension was based on their earnings. So you

see besides the loss in money per week we have gained exactly nothing. Now if the money had come like some of our good brethren thought, it would have been OK but unfortunately it did not and to this very day nothing has been done to correct this ghastly mistake. So, my friends, as I have said before, the boys in the electrical department are tied down to all the other shop crafts and when mistakes like these are made we have to suffer also. And I want to say again to you, no matter what comes up from now on it will be to your benefit and advantage to sift these questions out, before it is too late. We cannot be too hasty these days for as time goes on it is getting harder and harder. The men in the shops are still looking to our chairman for some betterment but whether it comes or not there is a feeling in them that cannot be removed.

THE SENTINEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

In our October letter we wrote on the older Brothers of the I. B. E. W. and expressed our opinion as to the obligation the foremen, subforemen and the younger members owed these veterans.

In this letter we wish to express our opinion as to what part our young men should play, and what the older Brothers should do to aid those who will carry on for the I. B. E. W. and their local unions in the years to come.

It is our advice that our young members should take an active part in the affairs of their local union, thereby schooling themselves for future activity in the affairs of the I. B. E. W. and organized labor as a whole.

Regular attendance at the union meetings, attention to all that is said at meetings, willingness and desire to serve on committees if called upon, and keeping dues and assessments paid up to date are all necessary if the young members are to develop to the point of taking over in future years.

The older members should advise and train the youngsters, assisting them to become good Brothers and good mechanics, point out the short cuts that are gained by long years of experience, extend the hand of friendship, especially to the rookie just starting in.

If the veterans would do these things, progress in our organization would be more rapid and friendships would be developed that would be cherished as long as we live.

We had the pleasure of a visit by Brother Jim Cristiano, I. O. representative, at our last general meeting. We hope that our officers and members will profit by Jim's ad-

# CREDIT

Vice President Milne writes the JOURNAL that Jimmy Lance, recording secretary of L. U. No. B-83, Los Angeles, should be given much credit as the author of the pamphlet "Your Trade Union, The I. B. E. W." "Credit to whom credit is due." The pamphlet originated in the Southern Joint Conference of Executive Boards.

vice, in his talk to us. Also hope that Jim enjoyed himself and will pay us a visit in the near future, bringing International Vice President Kloter along.

Brother Clayton, president, and Brother Doran, business manager of L. U. No. 439, Camden, N. J., paid us a visit at a recent executive board meeting. Brother Doran gave our board the benefit of his long experience in his chat on many subjects. We appreciate such visits and hope they will occur more often, and promise L. U. No. 439 a visit in the near future.

Charley Williams returned from Washington and is now doing his bit for L. U. No. 439. Our members are well represented at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. President Haslett, Brothers Radbill, McBride and Allen are those we recall at the moment. Tony Cappolo is unable to carry on his duties as truant officer of our local union due to still working with L. U. No. B-26, Washington, D. C. Our entertainment committee turned out their usual good job at our last general meeting.

When you read this, election will be a thing of the past, but let us not forget, we must continue to carry on to hold our past gains, while striving for even better conditions for the workers in the future.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

We are very proud that no one can enter our meetings without first saluting the American flag. Our members are turning out very well, filling the hall to near capacity, and the interest in the meetings is keen.

Since my last writing we have all enjoyed our vacations with pay. Our members from the gas company do not have their agreement yet but they all come out to the meeting with much interest. Brother Morrell is very busy in Denver these days.

Our parade committee did a good job on the float for Labor Day, and there were many to help that weren't on the committee. The float was a large I. B. E. W. button with four committee men dressed as reddy kilowatts, one on each corner, with the wording reddy kilowatts and Local No. 667 working together to serve you better.

GEORGE DEAN,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 668, LA FAYETTE, IND.

Editor:

As I am getting this in a little late please excuse me for this time as I have been pretty busy in the last three weeks.

Brother Francis O'Rourke has been in our city several times recently and we have been busy installing a charter in the Duncan Electrical Manufacturing Co. The new local is L. U. No. B-1201.

They employ about 325 and when we get it 100 per cent organized it will make a very nice local.

At our last meeting Local No. 668 went on record to have its annual fish fry and on the

committee were Brother Emmet Penrod, Brother John Ellet and Brother Buntin. It turned out to be a big success. Here's hoping we can live to see many more.

There are several good jobs coming up in the near future. Brother Payton of Local No. 725 is using Brother Isphail down on the Dresser dam and in his vicinity for the last few weeks.

ALBURTUS BUNTIN,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-721, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Well, here we are in the middle of the Great Lakes of the South wanting to tell the world we are doing our best to spread the ideals of the I. B. E. W. throughout the South. So far our efforts have not been fruitless.

On April 22, 1939, we established a local of 22 charter members composed of operators of the Tennessee Electric Power Company. On August 16, 1939, the Tennessee Electric Power Company was acquired by the Tennessee Valley Authority and our local membership now consists of operating employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Chattanooga area. With the untiring aid of International Representatives G. M. Freeman, E. E. McDaniels, and the charter members, this local has grown from a membership of 22 to 140.

We are affiliated with the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the State Electrical Workers Association and have been very active the past year in assisting these organizations to carry the torch of organized labor to higher levels.

We are enjoying the benefits of the signed agreement between the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is the first signed labor contract ever entered into by a government agency.

Labor basked in the limelight of the Tennessee Valley Celebration recently held in Chattanooga, when President Roosevelt paid tribute to the part labor played in making possible this great chain of dams on the Tennessee River and tributaries. The Labor Day celebration here was climaxed by a mammoth parade of union men from this section.

A visit to the Great Lakes of the South would well repay anyone with a wealth of beautiful scenery and good fishing. Come and see us.

R. W. BLACK,  
Recording Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

We all noticed that John Lewis showed himself up for just what he is in his radio address a few nights ago, in fact he made a fool of himself in a big way. Lewis is the last man that should howl about the present administration. He has got all the breaks in the Department of Labor, thanks to Maw Perkins. He is showing his gratitude now. Lewis has never been a man of his word. I hope for once he will be, for he made the declaration in his radio address that if Willkie were defeated he would resign as the big shot in the C. I. O. My advice to him if he will stick to his word for once, is to get the old overalls out of the moth balls, and fill the old head lamp with lard oil, for he is headed right back to the mines.

And Bachie, of Atlantic City, N. J., did you notice in the October JOURNAL that our young friend Ben Marks has gone in for strawberry raising? I am doing a little night prowling at present trying to locate said

strawberry patch, and if I succeed in making a midnight raid on that patch when the fruit is ripe, I will think of you while I am masticating strawberry short cake down here in sunny Florida this winter. My mouth is watering right now over prospects of that feast.

And Buck Skeltcher, of Flint, Mich., I have had the pleasure of two visits from your cable splicer, Brother Marsh, who is working down Miami way, and his wife. I was telling him of the time you and I staged a double Labor Day celebration in 1926 and woke up in the Dade County jail house in Miami. I must say they had a very efficient kangaroo court in that place, for as I remember we had at least 10 smackers in our jeans when we checked in, and I think you remember we had one thin dime between us when we landed out on the street next day, 24 miles from home and no cigarettes. I still think we were two clever guys in holding that dime out on them, for that frisker was a real artist on turning pockets inside out. Best wishes to my old friends Houston and Schroth.

I want to compliment Brother Beck, press secretary of Local No. 5, on his wonderful write-up in the July JOURNAL on our departed Brother Mike Gordan. No one could write all the good qualities of Mike on less than a full page, but Brother Beck covered it as near as possible on much less space.

Mike and I were pals in Pittsburgh when we were both young, from 1905 to 1907. During that time we had a panic and the Allegheny County and Duquesne Light strike; and we got a fine trimming in that strike due to hard times. Most of us drifted out after that strike and I find that most of my old friends of Local No. 14 have passed out. I had the pleasure of meeting Mike for the last time during our State association meeting at Daytona Beach last spring when he came there to represent Brother Tracy. He and I held a two-man reunion and talked over old times in the Smoky City. We compared ages and found I was four days older than Mike, and we joked about being good for at least 20 more years. I was dumbfounded a month later to learn of his death. The good Lord only made one Mike Gordan. A framed picture of Mike occupies a prominent position on the wall of what I call an office.

Judging by the traffic on our federal highways the frost must be on the pumpkin up north and the tourists are coming down in droves. They all seem to have good fast cars and if you don't run at least 75 miles per hour on the federal, well, you will just get run over, that's all.

For a long time I have been receiving letters from Brothers all the way from Hoboken to Seattle inquiring about jobs down this way. I have burned a lot of midnight oil trying to be courteous answering these letters, but it is getting me down. Ninety per cent of these Brothers do not enclose a stamp, which is customary when seeking information, so in the future with me, no stamp, no answer.

On the work situation in this jurisdiction we have had a good summer with all members working and some permit members on the jobs. We expect a good winter on contemplated work coming up. The power house job that has employed a fairly large crew is in the finishing stage. I hear that there is considerable work coming up in the adjoining jurisdictions, but do not know

L. U. No. B-1159 advises that the Kolton Electric Manufacturing Co. of Newark, N. J., is not employing their members on account of refusing to pay their wage scale.

if there are any available jobs there, and my advice to any Brother intending to come this way is to contact the business managers of those jurisdictions before migrating, for I haven't noticed a single free grocery line, and as far as rents are concerned, well, they are just prohibitive.

J. H. G.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 771, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

Well, this is the first letter from Local No. 771 to the JOURNAL, but here is hoping it won't be the last. Local No. 771 is only a little over one year old, having been organized July 20, 1939, with 19 charter members.

From the information that the writer has been able to secure there have been four or five locals started here in the past but which would last for a few months and fold up, so the I. O. had got disgusted and awarded the jurisdiction of Augusta to Local No. 508 of Savannah, Ga. Last July a few of us got together and decided we wanted a local in Augusta, so after much persuasion and promises we got International Representative J. R. May and Vice President G. X. Barker to grant one more charter to Augusta, so on July 20, 1939, Brother J. R. May came in and installed the local and named it his baby, and we would like to say right here for the benefit of Brother May that his baby is growing stronger, wiser and older every day, but would certainly like to see its daddy at any time that he may be able to pay us a visit.

Am going to make an effort to give a little history of the progress we are making. As stated before, we organized with 19 members and now have between 40 and 45. We have three closed shops and one neon shop, so you see, Brothers, we are gaining every day. Local No. 771 of Augusta is here to stay this time, as one of the unfair electrical contractors of this city acknowledged to yours truly several months ago. However, we have certainly had a fight on our hands trying to get decent working conditions here, and the fight is not over yet by any means. We intend to make Augusta a completely closed town as far as electrical work is concerned.

Early this spring things looked mighty dark for us. For two months it looked like Local No. 771 would fold up, but under the guiding hands of our capable officers and the help we got from our faithful and loyal members, and also the assistance of our good international representatives, Brothers J. R. May and A. C. McGraner, we weathered the storm and have been steadily increasing ever since. We usually get four or five new members every month. Our report for September carried five new applications.

All of our members are working at present. However, we have seven members working out of town; five are at Savannah and two at Columbia. About two weeks ago yours truly got a call for a journeyman mechanic P. D. Q., and not being able to get one, had to get my old tool box out and for the last two weeks the old man has really been slinging conduit. Last Monday I was able to secure a mechanic to take my place so I am back on the job as B. M.

The latchstring of Local No. 771 is always out to visiting Brothers at our hall, 853 Reynolds Street, and we always try to see that a Brother gets at least one square meal when passing through, that is if he does not eat too much.

We have a nice job coming up here, a government airport. I am in Washington at present getting this work lined up. The government is going to spend around a

million dollars here on the construction of this airport, so naturally we will have quite a few wire-patchers working on this job when it gets started.

I do not believe in excuses. However, I am sure any Brother reading this will know by now that I am no letter writer, but am going to try and get our honorable president, Delma Owens, to appoint another press secretary, who will have an article in the JOURNAL every month.

In conclusion, would like to ask my good friend and Brother, R. W. Barnes, of Local No. 923, to please send me a quarter for the victrola if he can spare it.

JAMES GLENN,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

While we are talking of economics, I came across an article in the Christian Century by W. E. Garrison. He dresses up the article by taking a statement from a book by Loren K. Istergaard. The title of the book is "What Ails Us and the Cure." The author uses a new version of Edward Bellamy's "Parable of the Water Tank." "In a certain country which had but a limited supply of water it was the law of the land that all sources of water supply belonged in perpetuity to those who first claimed them. The 'have-nots' got their water by buying at two cents a bucket what they had carried from the rivers to the tank for a wage of one cent a bucket. The 'haves' naturally took the other cent as profit. That the 'haves' had plenty of water without working was not so bad. The serious thing was that, since the workers could buy back only half as much water as they poured in, and since the 'haves' could use only a limited amount, the tank got full to overflowing and the workers were laid off, so that there was a general thirst because of too much water!"

"The 'haves' could invest their profits only in 'capital goods'—i.e., bigger tanks to store more water and pipe lines to bring it in with less outlay for wages. You see of course, how the argument goes."

I have not enough space to quote the statement in full, suffice it to say the article is well worth reading.

The educational committee has got under way. We have just held our second class on the Waukesha air conditioning system. We had a very good attendance at both classes. Our next class will be held on the second Thursday of November, the fourteenth. The subject matter to be discussed will be on latest developments on the Diesel engines. Mr. Walker from the I. C. R. R. will take over this class. It should be very interesting. I expect a large attendance.

A very important question was asked in view of the draft. A number of Brothers may be called to the Army for a period of one year. It was brought to the attention of our local just what could be done to safeguard their membership, to keep them in good standing while they are gone. The membership of Local No. 794 instructed their secretary to write to our International Office. We are hoping the reply will have a practical solution for this national emergency.

W. S. McLAREN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

It was a great shock to the Bishop Brothers to learn of the accidental death of Brother A. J. (Red) Connor, while working on the Bonneville project. Brother Connor fell from a pole on which he was working, and died of a broken neck.

A more pleasant piece of news is the word received from Hawaii, where our former business manager, Brother M. B. (Buster) Keeton, is now employed on one of the defense projects. Mrs. Keeton and daughter sailed last month to join our good Brother. Your correspondent envies Brother Keeton, however, he would rather go to the South Sea Islands and sit under a banana tree, with a gorgeous South Sea islander (feminine gender) on one side, and a jug of coconut milk on the other.

There seems to be a dearth of news at present, so will say "30" and "73" to you all.

NEMO,  
Press Secretary.

#### Unit No. 6, Redlands, Calif.

Editor:

How far is "away"? I've heard it said that it is half as far as there and back—but who wants to come back? We want to keep going—forge ahead. It is our desire to seek the highest level possible to obtain in harmonious, cooperative, collective bargaining. This is the opinion of a mighty fine little group of telephone boys in sunny Southern California's citrus belt.

We started thinking of organization early in 1940. By keeping at the job—with almost the entire employee body interested and turning out very regularly, we progressed in a level-headed manner, and on June 1, 1940, our agreement went into effect. We believe that if an even temperament is maintained indefinitely as it has been in the past, we will continue to march along the path which we wish to tread.

Our company serves 14 towns ranging from San Fernando on the coast to Palm Springs on the desert. Perhaps in the forthcoming issues we can relate some interesting stories of this most interesting part of this good old U. S. A. We serve March Field (army air post); Redlands, "the world's largest navel orange center;" San Fernando, fast becoming a favorite home-site for our movie people; Palm Springs, Wall Street by remote control while the snow flies in New York, and if you plan on coming to Monrovia some time, slip your cash in under your hat band and then leave your hat at home—Santa Anita race tracks are close by.

See you next month.

KEITH L. HORINE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1068, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

The regular monthly meeting was held on October 19 with a good attendance. It was sort of a get-together after the summer (what there was of it) with most of the membership enjoying their vacation (with pay), an item gained by the local. The writer trusts that the members will try to attend meetings regularly so they will know what is doing and not have to depend on others to tell them. We can again do some boasting as 20 new members have been initiated in the last few months and are already realizing what the local means to us. We had as our guests a delegation from Local No. B-1130, of Trenton. It was nice having them and we hope they enjoyed being here. Joseph O'Connor, our president, read reports on the convention held in Atlantic City some time ago. Brother James Savage, Shop Steward Thomas Quigley attended with Mr. O'Connor and gave us some fine details about the affair.

The meeting came to a close on time and was followed by a social time for the local and its guests. Everyone had a swell time. I have been told on the Q. T. that a few of

the girls and fellers patronized the druggist on Sunday looking for rub-down liniment. (Too much dancing!) When the writer left they were still going strong.

HELEN R. THORN,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

By the time that this article gets into print we will have witnessed the first results secured by our educational committee. This committee, composed of Edward Oleksa, Brother Helms and myself, have invited the executive director of the Beaver County Housing Authority, Clemons Roark, to address our members at the next regular meeting.

It is the aim of the committee to secure at least one speaker for each succeeding meeting with the idea of heightening the interest of our members in attending meetings and making more intelligent union men of all our members.

Another innovation which was suggested by one of our members at the last meeting and which is being used now is the institution of a \$5 door prize to be awarded to some member attending each meeting. If we do not get bigger and better attendance at all meetings it will not be because we did not try. This combination of effort might prove useful to Brother Herb of Local No. 734 who asked for suggestions in last month's JOURNAL.

It has been my experience that if you make a meeting interesting enough you will not be able to keep the members away and will have the non-members clamoring for admission. Pep up the meetings, give the boys something besides the routine business and you will have them coming in bunches.

There is probably much more which should be included in this article but since I have to make the deadline if I want to get this in print this month I will have to close now. Next month I hope that I can do a bigger and better job.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,  
Press Secretary.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 591)

election boards kept a number of our members from attending but those present enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. Sister Ohlman won first prize at cards and Sister Woods second prize.

We still have a few items regarding the vacation trips of some of our members. The Sissons recently spent a week at Boulder Dam, combining business and pleasure; Lessters went to the San Francisco Fair and report a most enjoyable time; Frizelles made a trip to Oregon where the time was pleasantly spent in visiting relatives and old friends; Stadlers, together with friends, spent some time at their cabin in Coachalla Valley.

The next business meeting of the auxiliary will be held on November 28, at 8 p. m., 246 So. Hill St., unless further notice is given.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

The women of the auxiliary of L. U. No. B-79 are so filled with pride and enthusiasm these delightful autumn days that we just can't seem to contain ourselves. September, 1940, brought the first anniversary of our organization from a beginning of eight women to our present membership of 47.

On September 6, we had our election of officers: President, Mrs. John Neagle; first

vice president, Mrs. Joseph Griffin; second vice president, Mrs. Frank Poole; secretary, Miss Margaret Carroll; treasurer, Mrs. William Juneau; corresponding secretary, Miss Betty Peck; press secretary, Mrs. Keith Martineau; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Charles Tourtellotte.

Our president, Mrs. John Neagle, was re-elected unanimously. We are very proud of her. She is carrying on in spite of a very sorrowful heart due to the loss of her grand husband who gave years of his life to L. U. No. B-79. Some of us who loved him well think perhaps he shortened his life thereby. He was president of the local for 27 years. He was loved by his friends and Brothers, respected by his opponents; enemies he had none.

For years Mr. Neagle had hoped to see an auxiliary affiliated with the local. He saw this come to pass and saw the good it did and was proud and happy to see his wife installed as its first president. This year we are glad that we have Mrs. Neagle for our president and will give her our best support and cooperation.

At our first September meeting we voted to have an installation dinner September 18 at Tubbert's. A committee was appointed, Mrs. Charles Tourtellotte in charge, assisted by Miss Margaret Cummings; Mrs. George Elsie in charge of reservations. Our dinner was very successful thanks to this able committee. The tables were arranged beautifully. There were 33 members present. Our president was presented with a lovely corsage of rose buds. A novelty was presented to each guest as a souvenir in remembrance of this important occasion of our first installation. Miss Betty Peck was a charming toast-mistress. After our dinner we had an enjoyable evening of cards.

Our second meeting of September 20 saw the installation of our officers. We voted at this meeting to have one general chairman of entertainment for the ensuing year. Mrs. Charles Tourtellotte was appointed. She in turn asked a different member to assist her for each month of the year. They, in turn, will ask as many to assist them as they deem necessary for whatever activity they are planning for that month. We voted at that time to have about three public functions a year and the other parties for our own organization.

At this meeting we were happy to welcome a new member, Mrs. Mary Linehan. We want to say at this time to any woman whose husband, father or brother is a union man, a member of L. U. No. B-79, that you are eligible to belong to this auxiliary. We would be proud to have you join us. Your welcome is assured. We'll try to make each and every meeting interesting, beneficial and enjoyable. You each have some gift to bring us to make us more successful as an organization and as an asset to the union to which some member of your family is affiliated.

MRS. KEITH MARTINEAU.

411 W. Newell St.

## AMERICA'S GREATEST ASSET IS SKILL

(Continued from page 573)

lar case, were thus enabled to direct recruits toward building and engineering as well as toward other trades and occupations essential for war preparations—"on due consideration of the policy of the state," as it was styled a little later. Even young people seeking work without asking for wages or salaries, a not infrequent phenomenon in Europe, were

brought under the operation of the decree."

### III.

To understand completely the German picture, one must remember that the state is all-powerful, and that there are no trade unions in the set-up. In the United States, skill now resides in trade unions. Trade unions of the skilled trades have their own apprenticeship traditions and systems. These unions have a government agency, namely the Federal Apprenticeship Committee of the U. S. Department of Labor, through which they work. This apprenticeship committee is set up by law, and is intermeshed with the trade unions without disturbance of the traditions and policies of the trade unions. The apprenticeship committee constantly strives to improve standards. So long as trade unions exist and so long as they control in large part apprenticeship practices, there need be little fear of the loss of free enterprise among the unions and the loss of democracy in the United States.

However, if dilution of skill takes place, under the impetus of national emergency, it might well be that the whole structure of apprenticeship will be destroyed and a new regime of less democratic character substituted.

It is the opinion of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL that no American citizen wants to see this take place. America's greatness now resides in its command of technological tools, but this command in itself rests upon the sub-structure of skill which has been a tradition in American life and jealously preserved by American unions.

## CONTRACTORS SHOW GAINS

(Continued from page 574)

"Means of securing teachers without cost to the trade is available. Cooperation with local school boards for accommodations can be arranged and your Uncle Sam has a trained crew of men awaiting your call to assist you in setting up the entire program if and when you find you want mechanics.

"This is not just for the large cities; uniform training is just as applicable to the small towns. Of course, in some localities it may be necessary to send apprentices some distances to attend school. However, we travel considerable distance at the present time in matters of much less importance and therefore it should not be a particular drawback to proper training.

"We have given considerable thought to correspondence courses. This question has been up before the committee and we are opposed to such forms of training where other means can be provided.

"In the small centers we find that township high schools are well prepared to accept such an assignment. It may be necessary, of course, to group the teaching course like the circuit riders of old—a day each one or two weeks in several centralized locations.

"Don't bother with night schools—they start out with a bang and wind up with a corporal's guard."

The labor relations committee of NECA held a morning meeting during the convention for the purpose of hearing contractors with grievances. Effort was made to adjust these grievances through communication with the union.

# IN MEMORIAM

## Patrick McAleavey, L. U. No. 817

Initiated December 3, 1929

Whereas Almighty God, in His omnipotence, has seen fit to take into His eternal keeping our beloved Brother Patrick McAleavey, who for many years has been associated with our organization; and

Whereas through his passing from this life Local Union No. 817 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time, extend our condolences to the family of Brother McAleavey in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; a copy incorporated in the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to the relatives of our late Brother McAleavey.

Requiescat in pace.

J. HAYES,  
J. METZ,  
L. GLOCKER,

Committee

New York, N. Y.

## J. F. Buckles, L. U. No. 146

Initiated November 10, 1936

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. 146, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother J. F. Buckles, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him.

We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother J. F. Buckles, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN HERBRIG,  
Financial Secretary

Decatur, Ill.

## Charley Brinley, L. U. No. 245

Initiated March 22, 1916

Yesterday has gone forever. We live in the stern realities of today and hopes of tomorrow, as we move onward through life, side by side, in the path of our duties. But frequently, a step is missing from the ranks of our Brotherhood, a face that we have learned to love so well we see no more. Yet we do not go forward alone; for the memory of the one gone before us remains with us as a guiding light.

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 245, I. B. E. W., of Toledo, Ohio, were suddenly called upon to pay our last earthly respects to our esteemed Brother, Charley Brinley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for the period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family and one be sent the I. O. for publication in our official Journal.

OTTO GRUNTZ,  
JAY SWANK,  
FLOYD SCHUMAKER,

Committee

Toledo, Ohio.

## Frank Swartz, L. U. No. B-79

Initiated June 12, 1904

Local Union No. B-79 was shocked and deeply grieved to learn of the passing of a valued member of long standing, Brother Frank Swartz.

The pleasant associations developed over a long period, cause his loss to come as an emotional shock.

Our grief and heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to his bereaved family and friends, whose loss in part we share. In tribute to his memory, our charter shall be draped for a suitable period, and a copy of this tribute spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

TOM BARRIGAN,  
JOE GRIFFIN,  
HARRY RICHTER,

Committee

Syracuse, N. Y.

## John F. Witkouski, L. U. No. 744

Initiated September 11, 1938

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 744, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our beloved Brother John F. Witkouski; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ELMER H. GRAY, SR.,  
GEORGE J. RAY,  
CARL T. PORR,  
ALBERT S. DAWSON,

Executive Board

Philadelphia, Pa.

## Theodore P. King, L. U. No. 1191,

Initiated July 26, 1940

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 1191, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother, Theodore P. King; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the local charter be draped for a period of 30 days and the assembly stand in silence for a period of one minute in respect for his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. O. DUNNAM,

West Palm Beach, Fla., Recording Secretary

## Charles Griffin, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated June 5, 1903

With deep sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother Charles Griffin, and mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRED WARNER,  
ETHEL LEONARD,  
JOHN F. SCHILT,

Committee

Chicago, Ill.

## Margaret Searfoss, L. U. No. B-1123

Initiated May 10, 1940

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1123, record the passing of our Sister, Margaret Searfoss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

HAROLD J. CARSON,  
Recording Secretary

Washington, N. J.

## William F. Schultz, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated August 31, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, William Schultz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. H. RODGERS,  
H. C. CONN, SR.,  
SAMUEL E. WOOD,

Committee

San Diego, Calif.

## L. Basilotta, L. U. No. 817

Reinitiated May 3, 1931

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from us, our esteemed and worthy Brother, L. Basilotta; and Whereas in the death of Brother Basilotta, Local Union No. 817 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a faithful and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent meditation, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 817, and a copy be sent for publication in our official monthly Journal.

W. BOLGER,  
S. KEGALO,  
E. DOWLING,  
J. HIGGINS,

Committee

New York, N. Y.

## Albert Forthomme, L. U. No. 744

Initiated July 23, 1937

It having pleased God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst our faithful friend and beloved Brother Albert Forthomme, it is with futile thoughts and trembling hearts we try to express our loss in his absence.

To us, his friends and Brothers, his going has left a void and we can understand how much greater that void must be to his wife. We extend our deepest sympathy to her in her great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be sent to his wife, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union.

ELMER H. GRAY, SR.,  
GEORGE J. RAY,  
CARL T. PORR,  
ALBERT S. DAWSON,

Executive Board

Philadelphia, Pa.

## John J. Drout, L. U. No. 65

Reinitiated November 19, 1910

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 65, record the death of our Brother, John J. Drout, who passed away September 26, 1940.

Those of us who knew him feel that we have lost a very dear friend. He will be remembered for his happy smile and willingness to help those with whom he worked.

To the family of our departed Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and assurance that we mourn with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect to the memory of Brother Drout.

WALTER CRASE,  
B. F. TALFORD,  
JOHN P. GRIFFITHS,

Committee

Butte, Mont.

## Charles Colinske, L. U. No. 494

Initiated January 10, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Colinske; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Colinske a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
GEORGE KAISER,  
THEO. LA CHAPPELLE,  
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,  
JOHN BERTS,  
EMIL BROETLER,

Committee

Milwaukee, Wis.

**Frank D. Mongoven, L. U. No. B-160**

*Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. 292*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Frank D. Mongoven, who died on September 26, 1940; and Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Minneapolis, Minn. Financial Secretary

**Erwin E. Scholtz, L. U. No. B-28**

*Initiated May 22, 1911*

Whereas with the deepest sorrow and regret, Local Union No. B-28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the loss on September 29, 1940, of our faithful and loyal Brother Erwin E. Scholtz, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas the absence of his fellowship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all of his friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,  
CHARLES F. HEFNER,  
CALEB GRIFFIN,  
Baltimore, Md. Committee

**E. H. Morrison, L. U. No. 213**

*Initiated November 6, 1901*

It was with deep regret that we learned of the passing of our Brother E. Morrison, of Local 213, Vancouver.

Some of our members here in Local No. 348, Calgary, had at some time or other, worked with him, and knew him to be a real friend and Brother.

It was felt here in Calgary that we should at least acknowledge our sympathy to his Local 213, as well as to the I. B. E. W. as a whole for his passing and their loss, and we trust that space will be found in our Journal for our expression of sympathy. This was resolved by motion in the regular manner.

H. BILLINGHAM,  
J. FRAME,  
O. GARDNER,  
F. W. KEYTE,  
Calgary, Alta. Committee, L. U. No. 348

**J. L. Baucum, L. U. No. 738**

*Initiated July 29, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 738, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last respect to the memory of our late Brother, J. L. Baucum, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Baucum, and to the International office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY SMITH,  
T. J. HENSLEY,  
R. F. WARNER,  
Marshall, Texas. Committee

**L. H. Jewett, L. U. No. 428**

*Reinitiated October 4, 1934*

It is with sadness and sorrow that the members of L. U. No. 428 mourn the sudden death of our beloved Brother, L. H. Jewett; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy be spread on our minutes, that a copy be sent to the family of the departed Brother, and a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication.

J. E. DOLPH,  
JACK SWOBODA,  
Bakersfield, Calif. Committee

**A. J. (Red) Connor, L. U. No. B-959**

*Initiated April 9, 1938*

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-959, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last respect to the memory of our late Brother, A. J. (Red) Connor, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of Brother Connor, and to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. E. NIEMEYER,  
Riverside, Calif. Recording Secretary

**Mandel Shamo, L. U. No. 873**

*Initiated January 8, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy President and Brother, Mendel Shamo; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Shamo Local Union No. 873 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 873 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Shamo and hereby expresses its appreciation of the service he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 873 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 873, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

N. E. BOURNE,  
JOEL F. BROWN,  
LLOYD HOVARTER,  
Kokomo, Ind. Committee

**Theodore P. King, L. U. No. 1191**

*Initiated July 26, 1940*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1191, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother Theodore P. King, who passed away September 13, 1940; be it

Resolved, That this local union charter be draped for a period of 30 days, as a tribute to his memory; be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute.

ORLANDO V. LEINENWEBER,  
West Palm Beach, Fla. Financial Secretary

**Zeloni Carroll, L. U. No. B-78**

*Initiated February 7, 1938*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-78, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the sudden death of our beloved Sister, Zeloni Carroll.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of her bereaved family, and that we stand one minute in silent prayer;

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to her family and another copy be sent to the International Secretary for publication in the Journal, and that our charter remain draped for 30 days.

MARIE McQUITTY,  
VERA BROCK,  
MARIE QUINN,  
Bloomington, Ill. Committee

**Charles Stein, L. U. No. B-763**

*Initiated April 26, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to take our beloved Brother, Charles Stein, from our midst; and

Whereas Charles Stein was an example of brotherly helpfulness, courage and patience in all things that maintain and forward the progress of a local union; and

Whereas Brother Charles Stein has left a vacant spot in our ranks that can never be filled; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local commemorate his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; that his name be inscribed on our memorial cabinet; and a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family, one to our International Office for publication in the official Journal, and one filed with the records of this local.

HIS BROTHERS OF LOCAL B-763,  
Omaha, Nebr.

**Thomas Hynan, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated February 20, 1906*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Hynan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hynan Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Hynan and hereby expresses its appreciation for the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,  
DAN MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Chicago, Ill. Committee

**Luther M. Fee, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated January 20, 1906*

Whereas it is the universal human experience that the joys of this life are not unmixed with sadness and sorrow; and

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward our very good friend and Brother, Luther M. Fee; and

Whereas, Brother Fee, since 1906, contributed greatly to the success of the Brotherhood and particularly in Chicago, he having served as financial secretary of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from 1911 to September 28, 1940, the date of his death; and

Whereas because of his unvarying enthusiasm for the American principles of trade unionism, combined with an unswerving enthusiasm to see them successful, Brother Fee leaves behind him a record of service and accomplishment in the cause he loved, and in which he so truly believed, that remains a monument to his name and an inspiration for those to follow in his footsteps; and

Whereas aside from the strictly professional services he rendered, Luther Fee was possessed, in a markedly rare degree, of those admirable human traits and characteristics which tend to endear their possessor to their fellowmen. Big of heart, friendly and sympathetic of nature, he found innumerable occasions for private benefactions to those less fortunate than himself; and

Whereas in the passing of our revered friend and associate, the cause of trade unionism in general, and of Local Union No. B-9 in particular, has suffered a loss from which it shall be long in recovering; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-9 do hereby extend to the wife and daughter of our beloved friend, whose passing has deprived them of the affection of a loving husband and father, their deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM ADAMS,  
JAMES T. BARRY,  
JAMES BIRMINGHAM,  
W. E. BODEKER,  
RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
JAMES BRENNAN,  
CHARLES J. CONLEY,  
C. A. DALTON,  
RAY DOOLEY,  
D. J. FITZGERALD,  
E. R. GREEN,  
E. A. JOHNSON,  
JOHN KANE,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
A. M. LLOYD,  
SAM GUY,  
JAMES MANLEY,  
DAN. MANNING,  
JOHN R. MARKS,  
WILLIAM McGRATH,  
FRANK P. O'BRIEN,  
WILLIAM PARKER,  
THOMAS PEMBOR,  
HARRY SLATER,  
WILLIAM STOKES,  
WILLIAM ZEPP,

Chicago, Ill. Officers, L. U. No. B-9

**E. V. Holby, L. U. No. B-9**

Initiated August 23, 1912, in L. U. No. 14

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. V. Holby; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Holby Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Holby and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,  
OWEN MORAN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Robert Nitschke L. U. No. B-9**

Initiated April 14, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert Nitschke; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Nitschke Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Nitschke and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM STOKES,  
RICHARD CORNELL,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**George Simmons, L. U. No. B-9**

Reinitiated July 1, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, George Simmons; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause of Brother Simmons and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JESS DAVIS,  
JOHN PAVALISH,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Thomas B. Smith, L. U. No. 869**

Initiated December 17, 1922

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 869, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Thomas Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. H. SMITH,

Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Recording Secretary

**E. S. Bennett, L. U. No. 159**

Initiated June 6, 1916, in L. U. No. 449

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 159, record the passing of our Brother, E. S. Bennett, on August 15, 1940; and

Whereas Brother Bennett was for many years a true and faithful Brother of this local union; and

Whereas his passing leaves us with a definite sense of loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 159 here assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy spread upon the minutes of this local union, and one copy sent to the International Office of the I. B. E. W. for publication in our official Journal.

A. W. BAHR,  
H. D. STEVENS,  
W. H. SCHNURBUSCH,

Madison, Wis.

Committee

**C. H. Thayer, L. U. No. B-125**

Initiated October 12, 1917

With deep sorrow, Local Union No. B-125 records the passing onward of Brother C. H. Thayer, a member of long standing and a cherished friend of all who knew him.

Brother Thayer was one of the oldest employees of the Portland General Electric Company, not only in age but in years of service as well. His passing will leave a void not soon to be filled.

To his loved ones we extend the deep and sincere sympathy of those who share a mutual loss. We sorrow with them, for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Thayer shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

T. W. LOWRY,  
W. S. COLLIER,  
FRED B. IRWIN,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

**John Reider, L. U. No. B-420**

Initiated June 21, 1940

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-420, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother John Reider on July 14, 1940; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, John Reider, of the Greenwich District; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-420 at Greenwich and Waterbury, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-420, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, John Reider.

Officers and members Greenwich District, L. U. No. B-420; officers and members of L. U. No. B-420.

F. W. AUSTIN,

Waterbury, Conn.

Recording Secretary

**Henry G. Bang, L. U. No. B-292**

Initiated May 10, 1915

With the sincerest sorrow and regret, and deepest feeling, we find it our sad duty to record the passing of Henry G. Bang, who was initiated May 10, 1915.

In the death of Brother Bang, Local Union No. B-292, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-292 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Bang and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-292 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-292 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Secretary

**Leo A. Connors, L. U. No. B-39**

Initiated July 23, 1914

Whereas it has pleased a power Whose will is greater than our own to remove from us a worthy Brother and a strong supporter of this local union, Leo A. Connors; and

Whereas it is our earnest desire to pay just tribute to his memory, for his sterling character, his strength of purpose and his strong spirit of friendliness and good will, and therefore our thought of him can always be as a respected citizen, a steadfast union man, a true and loyal friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow who remains to mourn his loss, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand in respectful silence for a period of one minute and in our meditation may we think of him as one whom it has been a real pleasure to know and be associated with. May his soul rest in peace but his spirit of friendliness and good will live on and be always with us, who are proud to have been his friends.

BURR COOPER,  
RAYMOND POTTS,  
WILLIAM EVINGER,

Cleveland, Ohio

Committee

**W. V. Johnson, L. U. No. 382**

Initiated May 11, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 382, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Columbia, S. C., are called to pay our parting tribute to a worthy Brother, W. V. Johnson, who was called from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his wife and loved ones our deepest and sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

J. W. RIVERS,  
B. J. GRIMSLEY,  
JAMES L. PLATT,

Columbia, S. C.

Committee

**H. C. Downs, L. U. No. B-420**

Initiated July 8, 1940

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-420, record the passing of our worthy Brother Downs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. B-420, of Waterbury, stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. B-320 tender their sincere sympathy to the family in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Downs, a copy be spread in full upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOHN P. McGRADY,  
DONALD E. CHASE,  
FRED W. AUSTIN,

Waterbury, Conn.

Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM  
OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1940**

L. U.	Name	Amount
104	Joseph H. Gourley	\$1,000.00
437	George A. Bishop	1,000.00
428	L. H. Jewett	1,000.00
134	Joseph L. Brennan	650.00
3	E. Molitor	333.34
I. O.	A. A. Stanton	1,000.00
817	L. C. Basilotta	1,000.00
I. O.	William Ganss	1,000.00
I. O.	J. H. Presley	1,000.00
474	H. A. Yeagan	1,000.00
134	M. Taylor	1,000.00
I. O.	J. I. Payette	1,000.00
18	J. P. Gammon	1,000.00
I. O.	J. A. Huber	1,000.00
I. O.	E. E. Scholtz	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Freitas	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles T. Vought	1,000.00
160	F. D. Mongoven	650.00
9	R. Nitschke	825.00
73	George McDonald	300.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	T. F. O'Neill	1,000.00
357	C. K. Sweet	825.00
9	L. M. Fee	1,000.00
I. O.	C. A. Larson	1,000.00
I. O.	H. F. Buzby	1,000.00
38	E. D. Wernecke	1,000.00
738	J. L. Baucum	617.49
18	James W. Garten	650.00
716	Arthur Young	1,000.00
131	Edw. G. Smith	1,000.00
1091	H. N. Trudell	300.00
380	Leo F. Burns	1,000.00
582	N. L. Marler	1,000.00
3	C. Hansen	475.00
58	H. P. Johnson	1,000.00
39	Leo A. Connors	1,000.00
953	J. P. Schaaf	650.00
873	M. Shamo	1,000.00
98	John Long	1,000.00
508	J. T. Hill	1,000.00
73	William E. Funk	1,000.00
292	H. G. Bang	1,000.00
18	John E. Danforth	825.00
382	Welborn V. Johnson	650.00
3	David E. Lynch	1,000.00
88	Max Thompson	1,000.00
65	J. J. Drout	1,000.00
949	H. M. Perkins	475.00
134	H. Lembachner	1,000.00
58	Emsley E. Stratton	1,000.00
I. O.	Fred W. Du Bois	1,000.00
9	E. S. Holby	1,000.00
134	William M. Searles	1,000.00
280	M. D. Ellis	1,000.00
702	Stanley D. Erdman	1,000.00
245	Delbert W. Strecker	300.00
713	Oscar Jurs	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles B. Wickham	1,000.00
I. O.	Isidore N. Strauss	1,000.00
466	John Richard Myers	50.00
146	J. F. Buckles	150.00
723	William Cass	150.00
702	George Thomas Peters	150.00
869	Thomas Smith	1,000.00
Total		\$54,025.83

### A. T. & T.'s WAY

(Continued from page 578)

to give other than local service to its patrons. In its spirit of public service, however, the Bell company installed a telephone booth on the third floor of a building in Poteau so that all who wanted to make long distance calls need only climb up there and partake of that hospitality.

For something over two years this condition prevailed and during that period the independent company was without any toll revenue, with one exception. Because the independent company had the keys to the hotel pay stations, it continued to collect and keep the contents of these boxes.

The deadlock came to an end when the Oklahoma corporation commission ordered the Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company to resume the three cent, 15 per cent arrangement. The independent company fought on. It won a unanimous reversal before the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. As quoted by Mr. Nakdimen, in its decision the court observed:

"The Bell company is operating a toll board at Poteau in violation of the Constitution of Oklahoma. It installed that toll board surreptitiously, and in the night time . . . The order for the removal of the Bell company toll board at Poteau should have been unconditional, and the corporation commission is directed to make an order to that effect. The order for the restoration of the service was likewise conditional, and an absolute order should be entered for the restoration of that service."

The victory was a qualified one, however, for neither the state commission nor the state supreme court had jurisdiction over

interstate tolls or the distribution of such revenue, and in the sphere of interstate charges the A. T. & T. is a law unto itself. It is too big and too powerful for state control. The Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company was therefore obliged to accept the A. T. & T. terms.

As Mr. Nakdimen points out, few people or businesses can long stand up against the A. T. & T. in legal battles, for their resources are no match for those of that leviathan; furthermore life is so short that for the individual litigant it is literally impossible to get the data to support a rate case against the A. T. & T.

Nevertheless, this was not just another lost battle. Mr. Nakdimen claims, and apparently with good reason, that his constant study of the A. T. & T. policies and his publication of the findings and his protests against the continuance of A. T. & T.'s wasteful and anti-social practices, were in large measure responsible for the investigation of the A. T. & T. by the Federal Communications Commission at an expense of one and a half million dollars.

Of course even that sum is mere chicken feed to the A. T. & T. which has spent as much as six million dollars in a single rate case, to say nothing of the subsidization of the press which has been a constant activity of the company, and still is. Competitive businesses advertise to sell their wares, but monopolies advertise to get "good will," especially the good will of publishers and editors.

But after the Oklahoma-Arkansas Telephone Company's experience with the A. T. & T. it is only natural that Mr. Nakdimen's regard for the company should undergo no improvement as a consequence of the testimony of its president, Walter S. Gifford, before the FCC. Likewise, in view of the competence which Mr. Nakdimen's long and intimate knowledge of the telephone business lends to his criticism, it is easy to appreciate the anxiety which Mr. Gifford felt when he expressed himself at those hearings as follows: "I have been and am a little disturbed as to whether we are getting the correct picture [of the A. T. & T.] or not." Mr. Nakdimen's efforts to contribute to the clarity of that picture are unlikely to add anything to Mr. Gifford's serenity.

Mr. Nakdimen directs attention to certain phases of the proceedings which are especially illuminating. At one point Mr. Gifford had answered "Yes" to Senator Watson's inquiry as to whether the A. T. & T. rates were

regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Dill then put the following question:

"You said that the Interstate Commerce Commission regulated your rates. When and in what way?"

As his conduct at various times has revealed, Mr. Gifford has some very novel ideas on a variety of subjects. His answer to that question reflected just one more of his novelties. He said, "I consider potential regulation as regulation. It is somewhat discouraging to me to read some of the testimony before this committee. We make every possible effort we can to carry our business along so that there will be no complaint by regulatory bodies; and then to have a regulatory body criticize is rather discouraging to us."

Without going beyond the precincts of brevity, there is hardly a more appropriate comment on that answer than the one made by Mr. Nakdimen when directing attention to the item. "Oh, what a pity!" he said—probably feeling very little of that emotion, for which none can properly blame him.

When Mr. Gifford was further pressed on this subject, he categorically admitted there had been no regulation. And then to support his position that state or federal legislation was unwise, he gave as his reasons: "Because the telephone business is so largely local and because I think it would be more difficult from a public sentiment standpoint, if you would like. All you have to do is to look at the New York papers today and see what they think about the subject of federal regulations."

That from the president of a company which boasts of serving over 125,000,000 American phone users, to say nothing of millions in other countries! It would be interesting to hear Mr. Gifford discourse on his idea of what a non-local business is. As for what the New York papers have to say, fortunately the FCC investigation included a study of the millions of dollars which the A. T. & T. spends on molding "public sentiment." The A. T. & T. does its best to see that these papers reflect its sentiment.

Many other citizens, besides Mr. Nakdimen, were disappointed with the few tangible results flowing from the federal investigation of this company. A study of the hearings and reports shows that the disappointments are well founded. The social and political, as well as the economic, implications of the A. T. & T. policies are of a magnitude to deserve serious and widespread attention. Yet, partly for reasons of self-interest, and partly because of the complexity of the company's relationships, the popular press gave the investigation's disclosures little publicity. Furthermore, an investigation costing a million and a half cannot be lightly repeated.

Yet the undertaking was not in vain. As Mr. Nakdimen's actions demonstrate, the hearings are still being analyzed and public understanding is growing. In the meantime, within a few months after the conclusion of the investigation, the A. T. & T. long distance rates were reduced in the amount of \$7,500,000 annually. This is a slight reduction in comparison with A. T. & T.'s total revenues, but nevertheless several times the cost of the investigation. Reductions of dozens of millions more were destined to follow.

A great many thoughtful people who agree with Mr. Gifford's statement that "the idea of concentrating power in the federal government is not a very popular thing with the public generally" are likely to think that the same principle applies to the A. T. & T. Many of these people will also agree with Mr. Nakdimen's view that "he [Mr. Gifford] and his company will be the ones who will be responsible for government ownership."



# Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.  
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.  
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.  
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.  
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.  
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.  
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.  
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.  
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.  
BRENN ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.  
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.  
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.  
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.  
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.  
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.  
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.  
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.  
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.  
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.  
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.  
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.  
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.  
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.  
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.  
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevier St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BIRCHALL BROS. INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.  
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 EISENBERG & SON, INC., M., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.

ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.  
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., A. WARD, 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOROWITZ, LOUIS, 180 Centre St., New York City.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.  
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MANLEY CO., THE, 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 RATH, INC., FERD, 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.  
 SCHAFFER CO., INC., MAX, Staggs and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 SIMES CO., INC., THE, 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 TOMBACHER CO., INC., NELSON, 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 WEINSTEIN & CO., CHAS. J., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

## COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP. "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG &amp; CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

BAUMAN, FREDERICK, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS &amp; NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BECK, A., 27 West 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BLUM &amp; CO., MICHAEL, 13 West 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP &amp; SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, H., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., PAUL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

HIRSH CO., INC., J. B., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

HORN &amp; BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP &amp; SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan &amp; Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRWIN, JOHN, 632 Broadway, New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, WARREN L., 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX &amp; MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL &amp; CO., EDWARD P., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., L., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN &amp; GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHLANGER, FRED E., 260 5th Ave., New York City.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburnE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

S. &amp; R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

S &amp; S LAMPSHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

STAHL &amp; CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

YUEN CO., KWONG, 253 5th Ave., New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL &amp; STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.  
 DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.      WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

## FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
 MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.      UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.      ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.      UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.  
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.      GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.      VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.  
 LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.      RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.      THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.      MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.      U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.      KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.      NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.      PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.      LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.      MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.      SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.      NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.      SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.      NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.      TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.  
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.      PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.      TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.  
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.      PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.      UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.      WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

## MEMBER FALLS HEIR TO GOMPER'S RING

(Continued from page 579)

open shop. There can be no such thing as an open shop. It is one thing for a company to recognize union standards, wages, hours and contractual relations and quite another thing to offer employment indiscriminately to union and non-union men but upon a non-union basis. It is the latter which the company proposes to do. In doing so it does not inaugurate an open shop, but puts into effect the closed shop. For no union man can submit himself to such economic servitude."

## SHIP AGROUND

(Continued from page 587)

officer had an anchor buoy dropped about 300 feet away, with a red flag attached, so that if the ship drifted in any distance toward shore we would notice the difference in distance between the ship's prow and the anchor buoy. A special watch detail was kept on the buoy and as darkness came on a searchlight was trained upon it.

I had been on duty all day, and the chief and third class man were to split up the night watches; which suited me fine. That day I had been pounding the brass at a pretty good rate and was tired and sleepy, so was glad to turn in early, swinging my hammock near an ice machine which thumped away from morning to night. In those days noises didn't make any difference. You develop the "noise complex" about 15 or 20 years later.

## WHAT THE DEVIL WAS WRONG?

I was awakened from out of a deep sleep by the notes of the bugler; and the bosn's mates calling "Up all hammocks," the latter making their calls in an excited manner. Surely it couldn't have been reveille so soon, and besides it was pitch dark outside, what the devil was wrong? Just as I started to roll out of the blankets the ship gave a roll and came down with a sharp thud on the bottom. I knew immediately she was aground, so slipped on my clothes in double-quick time and dashed up to the radio shack to see what was going on. By then men had been ordered on deck with hack saws to cut loose the cable that imprisoned us to the shore. We were drifting further and further into the surf and as a swell would recede the ship's bottom would strike the sand with tremendous force, making her masts shake and vibrate.

It was 2:30 a. m. January 13, maybe it was Friday, too, but that is a long time ago and I have forgotten. During the night the anchor buoy had become entangled with the ship's anchors and a heavy swell had arisen. The ship dragged her anchors slowly and of course the anchor buoy moved into shore at the same rate as the ship's anchors did, so that the man on watch did not notice any difference in the distance between the two. Had there been no fog the lookout would undoubtedly have noticed something wrong and we could have cut loose in time to steam out to sea.

The men trying to cut the steel hawser

found that the cable was nearly as tough as the teeth of the saw so no progress was made that way and all the time the heavy ground swell was pushing the big cruiser in toward shore. Already her deck had a considerable cant to it, while every swell would raise her off the bottom and as it receded bring her down with a sickening jar that would sooner or later break her bottom hull plates.

When I reached the shack the chief and third class man were there and the former had the watch; he had been contacting the spark set ashore with orders to try cutting the cable at that end, too, but the H-3 was almost submerged with the heavy swells breaking over her and the men would have certainly been washed overboard if they had tried to stand on deck and work at the tough cable.

The third class man was acting as messenger between the shack and the after deck where now two sets of acetylene torches were working to cut the dragging cable, which finally dropped off into the murky waters. But it was too late. The Milwaukee was hard aground and pounding her bottom to pieces as each swell brought her further in towards shore.

Every time she came down we expected the after mast to come crashing through the shack. I braced myself against the after bulkhead of the shack and held the chief in his chair to keep him from sliding around the deck, as radio was the only means of communication we now had. Visual signaling was out of the question.

I saw the chief was getting white in the face, the result of sea sickness, and it wasn't long before he threw down the phones and lurched towards the door with a cuss word and said, "I can't hold her any longer, you take the watch."

In a minute the third class man came back and I motioned to him to hold the chair while I called the shore station nearby to get the Coast Guard by telephone so that they could shoot a line over the now doomed cruiser in order to rig up a breeches buoy. Every time the after mast would start to shake both of us would instinctively hunch up our shoulders waiting for the tops to come hurtling down on top of the radio shack. But it never did, thanks to a staunchly built ship. Our transmitting antenna was still safe! Now a report came in from the boiler room that water was leaking in pretty fast but it was believed that the pumps could take care of it a little while longer.

The Coast Guard by now was in charge on shore and was sending a stream of messages to us. They could not see us through the thick fog but had a general sense of direction to which we lay. We sent up several flares which were answered immediately by the spark coil station.

Then came an especially heavy swell that lifted the stricken ship enough to make her deck lean towards the open sea. This was very unfortunate as it allowed tons of water to force themselves into the ship. Orders were immediately given to put out all fires in the boiler room and abandon it. Almost at the same time we heard a dull boom echoing from shore. The Coast Guard had fired a shot over with a line attached, but the first and also the second shot went too far astern. The third shot went right over amidships and in a short time the men had it securely fastened to the forward mast. The ship was now well up on the beach and the tide was going out so the terrific pounding had stopped. My buddy remarked that the lights seemed to be

getting dim and we looked at the panel board volt meter and it was 10 volts below normal with the needle slowly but perceptibly going down.

All this time the chief had not shown up; he sure was sick, so we ran the shack ourselves. It was not to be for long, for just as I had a message half transmitted we heard the contactors on the panel board drop and the spark began to die out with a whistling whine. In a few seconds the H-3's spark station came back with a call and QRJ (I cannot receive you, your signals are too weak).

The last ounce of steam had expended itself faithfully in keeping a few lights going and the radio motor generator turning over. I stood up and moved cramped arms and legs as the third class man remarked, "Well I guess the old boat is gone, we can't do any more. Let's go and find some java." The reaction had set in, we needed something for our nerves. His idea of good hot coffee was the incentive for us to get moving. Just as we started out the door we nearly knocked down a quartermaster who had a pot full of steaming coffee in one hand and cups in the other. My buddy asked him if he had brought the sugar and cream too, but his explosive remark certainly could never be put in print. Leaving them to start serving the precious java I went aft and reported that our juice was all gone and that I had not had time to finish the message. It was now about 6 a. m. and the fog was beginning to lift but the shore line was not yet visible, so hurrying back to the radio shack I drank some coffee. It was black as ink and of the consistency of syrup but at that time it sure was good and took the edge off our jangled nerves.

The boiler rooms and engine room were by now flooded and this added weight helped to make the ship more steady so that she hardly rolled at all. The fog was gradually lifting and very soon we could dimly see the shore line.

I went back to the radio shack and lashed up my ditty box and very carefully marked my name, rate and San Francisco destination on the side, then secured it on top of the panel board so that whoever salvaged the radio equipment could not help but see what it was and whose it was. But alas, those guys left to salvage sure made a good job of it and I never saw ditty box or contents again, except one ratchet screwdriver with my initials on it, which I found in the hands of a general electrician one year later in Long Beach, Calif. He was one of those left at Samoa Beach to salvage the machinery and equipment from the ill-fated Milwaukee. I sure "told him plenty." My greatest loss outside of all clothes except those I was wearing and personal effects was a diary of 150 typewritten pages of events as radioman in the Navy and merchant marine.

The fog by now had lifted and we could see that the population of the entire town of Eureka was lined up on the beach to see the "wreck" of the Milwaukee. It was very cold and the fires of drift wood on shore looked good to us.

We watched one man go ashore in the breeches buoy and as the ship gave a little he was nearly drowned until she heeled over again and pulled the line more taut. Others tried the same stunt and got a nice ducking in the January ocean water. The third class man remarked, "That isn't our style at all; let's wait till they launch the life boats."

Just before leaving the shack for the last time I saw the pile of traffic we had handled, and acting upon an unexplained hunch I hastily stuffed the bunch of messages inside my blue dress jumper and we closed the door of the shack for the last time.

All this time we had not seen hide nor hair of the chief and not until safely ashore did we see him, eating a sandwich at one of the driftwood bonfires.

About 10 a. m. the swell had gone down and the surf was as easy going as a landlocked harbor, so we walked down the gang plank and stepped into a lifeboat and were rowed ashore just as nice as you please. A wave carried the boat a way up the beach and we stepped out on almost dry sand with only the bottom of our shoes wet.

You know the old story of using that gadget on your shoulders for something else than a hat-rack. The third class man was always smarter than he looked. While munching nice juicy meat sandwiches and draining cups of real steaming coffee, we looked over and saw the shivering unsung heroes of the breeches buoy trying to dry out in front of the fires, their uniforms dangling from wires stretched before the blaze, like scarecrows in a field of corn.

The whole town had turned out to give the shipwrecked sailors the helping hand. A holiday had been declared, and many a sailor was taken into private homes and fed and made warm. It was quite an exciting event for the little town of Eureka to have a first class cruiser wrecked right at their front door, so they were going to make the most of it.

We saw the Cheyenne come steaming into the harbor and tie up directly off our position. We looked at her with a longing eye.

After the men and officers had been fed and dry clothing provided, we fell into quarters and the roll was called. All hands were there, no men lost or injured, the only casualty being one man who had fainted during the worst of the wreck. Funny to think of a sailor fainting, but of course this wasn't the days of iron men and wooden ships.

The men were told to "count off" and the odd numbers take one step backward. The executive officer then told us that part of the crew were going to be transferred to the receiving ship in San Francisco, while the rest would stay at Samoa and start salvage operations. The rear line of sailors was given orders to start marching to the monitor Cheyenne so that those who needed clothing immediately could get it.

I was in the front line and would have to stay at Samoa. I thought of scenes at home, where at any time now Mr. Stork was expected. Very quietly and unobtrusively I fell back to the rear line just as the order was given for the front line to side step to the right and make up the gaps from the men left in the rear. That night we took a special train chartered for the occasion for San Francisco. Next day we were transferred to the Naval Training Station at Goat Island, where a trial was going to be held to determine who was responsible for the loss of the Milwaukee.

That evening the executive officer, who knew I had stood the last watch in the Milwaukee's shack, came and asked me if I could remember and write down some of the pertinent messages that were transmitted to the H-3 station regarding the cutting of the cable, etc.

I told him that I had brought all the messages along with me. To this day I do not think I have ever seen a more relieved look come over a man's face. His answer was, "Get them!"

Saluting, I pulled the bundle from my blouse and handed them to him. Hastily he looked through a few and turning to me said, "I'll remember this Hyde, you have saved my neck."

Next day the crew were assembled and as a unit were asked if everything had been done to save the ship that possibly could

have been, and their answer was a unanimous, "Yes!"

A few days later the executive officer was transferred to the East Coast and I never saw him again. And I went the usual one year longer before I got first class radio electrician. But I got two weeks leave and went home to Los Angeles and met Mr. Stork when he finally came to visit the house.

The salvage contractor who first bargained to float the sub H-3, finally got the contract and skidded her over into Eureka Bay, but it took the loss of a three million dollar cruiser to show them that each man is better at his own trade.

## PAUL BUNYAN NEVER SAW LOGS LIKE THESE

(Continued from page 586)

man, w'at 'as de red 'air on hees 'ead, he is say, "Who is de bes' fighter on dees reever?" Dose jack dere is say, "Joe Leclair is de bes' fighter on de reever." Dees feller, he is say, "Tell dat Joe Leclair, I said he was ----- an' if he is not kip out of my way I is leek him so quick he is not know 'ow."

"By dees time, dose w'eekies, dey is mak me feel lak I is leek de worl', so I is say, 'Show me dat feller, an' in two minit I is feex heem so hees own modder, she is not know heem from nodder feller.' Dat's how I is come to fight wit' you Casey. Is you blame me fer mak' dat fight wit' you?"

"I don't blame ye a bit, Joe," says I. "I'm all fer a quiet life meself, an' I niver misname anny man, er fight, if I can kape out av it." Joe gave a little laugh, an' said, "Fer a man w'at is mak' fer de peace, all de time, you is wan hal of a good fighter."

"Tell Casey about the time you fought the big nigger in the Jonathan Club, Joe, when he won all our money, an' yours too," said one jack. Joe gave a little laugh, an' said:

"Dat was las' spring, w'en we is come into town, after de beeg drive, she is feenish. Dat nigger, he is de trainer fer de Sportin' Club, an' so far, he is leek ever' man dat is go into de ring to fight wit' heem. I is say I mak' de fight wit' heem anny time, loggin' camp style. He 'as a standin' offer of two honner dollar fer anny man w'at is stay in de ring wit' heem fer two roun'.

"Dis beeg neeger, he say, 'No!' If I is want dat two honner dollar, I mus' fight in de ring, an' go bah dose rule, w'at some feller is write, long tam ago. He is makin' me mad w'en he say dat all lumber jack is stumble bum an' don't know 'ow to fight. He ask me, who does I t'ink I is, to t'ink dat I could mak' de fight wit' heem. Dat mak' me mad all over an' I is joomp in an' make de French lash at heem wid mah reever boot. If he not joomp back varee queeck, I win dat fight, right dere, bah tonder. T'ree er four feller grab me, an' some odder feller grab heem, an' de boss feller, he say, 'Hol' on! W'en you is fight Beeg Smoke in de ring you is get all de fight you is want,' so dey set time fer me to be at dat club, nex' night. I said,

"'W'at for is we wait till nex' night. Let dat beeg neeger loose an' I show heem wedder all lumber jack is stumble bum,' but dey say, non, non, an' dey is kip us apart. W'en mah frien' is know dat I is fight dees neeger, who is call Beeg Smoke, dey is bet all dere money on me. I fin' out dat dees Big Smoke

is great fighter. People say, bimeby he is fight nodder feller for de belt w'at de worl' champeen is wear. I don't know notin' bout dat, but dat two honner dollar, she is look good to me. He mus' be mighty good man if I is not stay two, t'ree minit roun', in dat ring. I bet hees not able to stay dat long on a log on de reever wit me.

"Wal, I is go up to dese club, an' say I is ready to step in de ring an' fight dees Beeg Smoke, right now. But dey say, 'Non! non! you mus' not fight dat way. You mus' fight de sam' as w'at dose rule say w'at dat feller is write, long tam ago.'

"'All right,' I say. 'I is fight heem de firs' roun' de way dat dam fool feller write in book, long tam ago, but, bah tonder, he mus' fight de secon' roun' de way de reever men is fight.' But wan feller, w'at is do de mos' talkin', he say, 'Non! Non! You mus' fight bot' dose roun' de way dat book feller say, if you is want dat two honner dollar, an' you mus' be ready in wan alf hour.'

"I say, 'I is ready right now. Bring heem on.' Dat feller is wrinkle up hees face mos' horrid, an' he is yell, 'non, non,' an' try to tear hees hair out by de roots. He is say. 'If you is want to fight, come wit' me.' So I is foller heem into leetle room. Nodder feller, he is mak' me tak' off all mah clothes an mah reever boots. I is say,

"'Hol' on. How is I to fight w'en I as not boots to keek heem down wit', an' no corks to grind into hees face?' but he is say, 'non! non! you mus' fight by dat book rule.' So dees feller is geeve me pair pants, so short, dat w'en I is put dem on, I is feel like some young femme, if some feller 'appen to see her w'en she is jus' get up. I say, 'Mebbe you 'as ballet skirt I kin wear to be decen'. Dey is put two little shoe on mah foot, like dance slipper, den I is start fer de door.

"'Hol' on,' say dees secon' feller, 'you is not ready yet.' Den he is fas'en two beeg glove on mah han'. I say, 'How in hal kin I ketch hol' on dees neeger wit' dese two pillar on my han'?' He say, 'Dose glove, you mus' hit wit', not ketch hol' wit'.

"'All right,' I say. 'Mebbe you is better tie mah feet togadder now, so I is not keek heem in de face.' He is put long coat on me an' I is foller heem out t'roo door, an' here is beeg crowd all roun' de ring. W'en dey is see me dey is all let out de beeg yell. I is clim' t'roo de ropes an' sit down in chair dey is show me in wan corner of de ring. Dees feller, w'at is come wit' me, an' nodder feller, say dey is my secon'.

"Pretty soon, dees Beeg Smoke, in long coat also, is clim' t'roo de ropes an' sit down in chair, 'way cross in nodder corner. W'en he is come in dose peepul is mak' de beeg yell for heem, too. Den dees ref'ree man, he is clim' t'roo de ropes an' stan' in de center of de ring. He is call fer me an' dees Beeg Smoke to come over to heem. W'en mah secon' is take mah long coat off, an' I is stan' up under dose bright lights, I feel, like you is feel, if you is wake up sudden an' fin' yousef stan' on beeg stage, front of honners peepul, an' you is all sudden fin' out you 'as no clothes on, at all; an' all dose peepul is mak' de beeg stare at you.

"Me an' dees Smoke, is walk up to dees ref'ree man an' he is tell us we mus' fight by de rule dat dam book feller write, long tam ago. I say, I don't know notin' bout dose rule, but he is wave hees han' an' we is bot' go back to our corner. De bell she is ring, an' we is bot' walk out an' stan' facin' wan nodder. Dat ref'ree feller, he is say to us, 'Shake wit' de han'. I jus' touch hees beeg glove wit' mine an' fore he know w'at 'appen, I ketch heem roun' de neck an' t'ro heem down an' go to keek heem in de face wit' mah little dance slipper w'at 'ave no cork in it, but he is joomp up varee queeck, an' he is hit me so hard on de chin dat I is loss mah

balance an' fall down. Mebbe he is t'ink he is hit me so hard dat I is not get up some more, but I is get up so queeck dat I grab hol' of heem fore he is know. I say,

"Now, mah frien', I feex you plaintee,' but dat ref'ree man he yell 'break.' 'Yass,' I yell. 'Dat is w'at I is do, break hees neck!' But dat ref'ree man, he is shove us apart. As I is turn to ask dat ref'ree man, w'at is he pull me back for, jus' w'en I is break dat beeg neeger's neck, dat dam Smoke, he is hit me so hard on de jaw dat I is go down. For leetle w'ile I is know not'in', an' w'en I is come to, dat ref'ree man say he 'as count 10, w'ile I is down, an' I 'as loss dat fight. I say,

"How in hal is I loss de fight? I is here, ready to fight all night.' Dat ref'ree man, he is say, 'You is loss de fight w'en you is not on your feet w'en I is mak' de 10 times count.'

"Dat mak' my mad boil over an' I grab dat ref'ree man an' t'ro heem out of de ring. Den I mak' de gran' rush fer dat Beeg Smoke but t'ree or four feller, an' a lot more, dey is all grab me, an' hol' me so I can't make more fight wit' dat Beeg Smoke, so dat's how I is come to loss dat fight. I can leek dat beeg neeger anny day, if hees fight de loggin' camp style, or on a log out on de reever, but w'en dey is tak' all mah clothes off, an' mah corks, an' tie two pillar on my han', w'at chance fer me to win de fight dat way? I is mak' de fight w'it you, Casey, like I is tell you, an' you is leek me, fair an' square, an' I 'ave no grudge against you. If you is fight dat Beeg Smoke I t'ink mebbe you is leek heem too, for you 'ave

de way to fight wit' de box, w'at I 'ave not, an' you is know de rule, w'at dat fool book man is write, long tam ago. I t'ink you is leek heem plaintee. If you is fight heem all dose lumber jack, w'at is in de countree, is put up dere money on yousef."

"An' lose it, Joe. Fightin' is Smoke's wan an' only business, an' from what I hear, he is in line fer the heavy-weight championship. Where wud I be agin a man like that?"

"Wal, Casey! All de reever man say dat some wan out of de loggin' camp mus' beat dat Smoke or ever'boddy say dat neeger man is de bes' fighter in de countree, an' us logger man is afraid to fight wit' heem."

"Well," I says. "We'll wait till the drive is finished, an' thin, see about it." I did finally get roped in fer it, an' all me hopes fer a quiet life faded out again, but that's another story.

### BROWN GETS OVATION

(Continued from page 575)

bring about better relationships between the contractor and the employee, and he is still doing a wonderful job at a sacrifice to himself. I call him the dean of all of you people, and he is just that. (Applause.)

Should labor mind its own business? Labor knows it can not ignore the economic and human conditions under which it is employed without severe consequences to itself. But if the contractor also is not to take interest in human conditions, it becomes difficult to con-

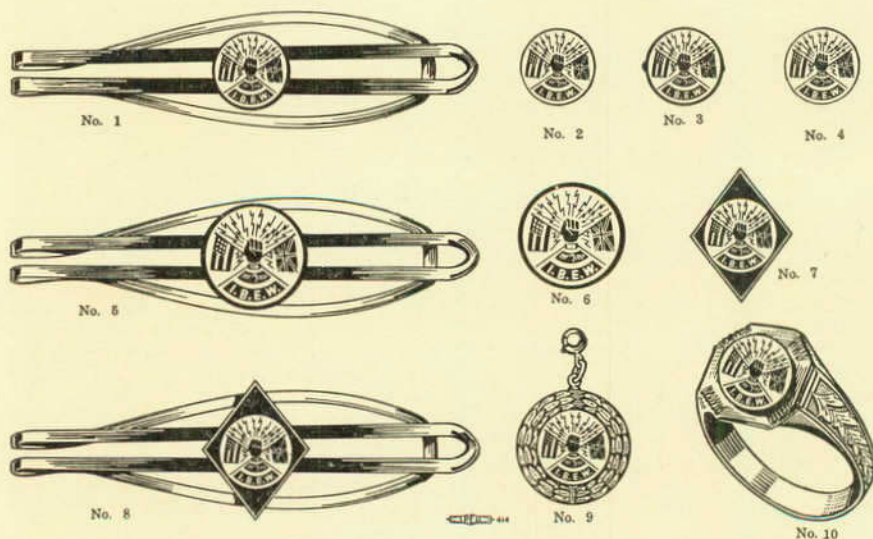
vince labor that its interest lies in cooperation with employers. In other words, I dare say there are employers here this evening who do not belong to the association. I think non-cooperation is selfish. I think non-cooperation is like the fellow trying to get by without paying taxes. I think every contractor belongs in the association. I believe that as much as I believe the worker belongs in our organization. Why should you gentlemen who are not members of this organization, this organization of employers, reap the benefit created by those who are paying? Gentlemen, I hope that our people, our representatives throughout the breadth of this land and Canada, will urge organized employers to work together with us.

What policy are we to proceed on? What policy will make this industry better—to have individual contracts here and individual contracts there? Isn't it better to work out problems and policies sitting around the table?

It is my opinion that you gentlemen should see to it that you have local chapters. See to it that local chapters function on a cooperative basis. And mind you, I say cooperative basis. Let's try to make non-cooperators over. With persuasion of the right sort, with a sitting down and with a talking over, I know we can make progress. In industries such as ours, in which thousands are employed and contractors daily are making independent decisions which affect the lives of so many workers, and are making these decisions, ignorant of the plans of their competitors, how can a non-cooperative policy be expected to produce tranquillity and contentment in our industry?

Then again, how can we expect to have that cooperation which we all seek if indi-

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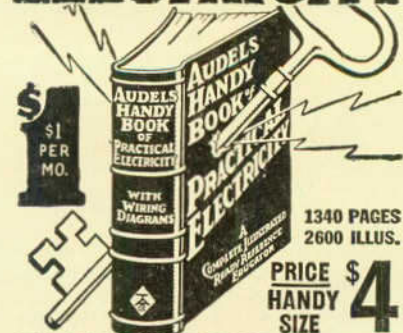
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vidual contractors, who perhaps may have a little stronger character than the individual business manager in their locality, domineer over the union representatives to the detriment of the rest of the gentlemen in that community? Is that going to make for harmonious relationships? Is that going to make our industry better?

I hope you gentlemen see to it that everybody in this industry gets together on a fair, equitable basis. In opening my remarks I gave you a definition of "collusion." Not collusion but real cooperation is my theme. We must think and work together, not only about labor relationships, but about the serious problems of our industry.

Always there's the question as to whom shall be employed and under what conditions. Who are these men who work for you, what is their skill, where do they come from? I daresay the bigger part of you gentlemen came up the same way: through the apprentice ranks to journeymen, and you who were a little bit more fortunate, came up to the contracting business. Our people, your people, are still mechanics. I hope you know that the people we have are at your service. They are there to do a job. They have come up through the ranks. They have been apprentice boys, they are finished journeymen.

The Brotherhood prides itself on its mechanics. I know we have a few who perhaps are not good, and with a large membership such as we have, we are bound to find delinquents, but isn't that true also among the contractors? Aren't there some that are not perhaps—not so hot either? (Applause.)

Aren't we all striving to do a better job? I know you are—I know our people are. To secure a satisfied labor force, to eliminate waste, keep customers satisfied and make a profit. That's your job. Knowing that we, as an industry, are giving service to the public, our respective organizations and to ourselves, let us face our problems without fear and without prejudice. If we are attacked—and we are bound to be attacked—if we are doing anything constructive, why should we care, knowing that what we are doing is right?

Gentlemen, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wants your cooperation. We'll give our cooperation. We hope that you as an organization will grow steadily more influential. I hope your representatives will go out and treble the membership of this organization by the next time I have an opportunity to address you. (Applause.)

Let's not worry too much about unfair attacks no matter from what quarter they come. We have little to fear. To be sure, we will always be attacked. That is bound to be a part of our problem. Progress has never been made in industry without those present who are trying to do their best to overthrow men who would work together. With a wonderful organization such as yours working with us, I know we will do this job, and gentlemen, the road lies clear ahead.

(Whereupon audience arose and gave Mr. Brown a rousing ovation.)

## HE TOUCHED 60,000 VOLTS

(Continued from page 584)

utility companies. Notable in this respect is a safety code worked out jointly by L. U. No. 125, of Portland, Oreg., and L. U. No. B-659, of Medford, Oreg. Efforts are being made to have this adopted as the official safety code for the state of Oregon.

Some of these deaths have been proved as due to lack of precaution on the part of the employing agency. This suggests

redoubled study of proper safety rules on the part of local union members, in order that they may recognize and demand adequate protection.

Most tragic and needless were deaths of two members who were working on lines supposed to be dead but who received fatal burns when someone ignorantly closed a switch. Other deaths have been caused by an instant's carelessness on the part of the worker, the slightest wrong move by a man whose attention was centered on the job he was doing. "Black lightning" gives less warning than a rattlesnake before it strikes. Our trade has always been rated among the most hazardous of above-ground occupations and it is evident that its hazards do not decrease.

Although we list separately the deaths due to falls, many of these falls are caused by electric shocks which render men momentarily helpless and unable to keep their balance. That during the year 1939 17 inside electrical workers (building trades) were killed in falls indicates the need of greater protection for these men. Seven outside men also were killed by falls, though it may be assumed that a large number of these were saved by the use of safety belts.

Other great hazards of the trade are the diseases caused by prolonged exposure to cold and wet—tuberculosis and pneumonia. Deaths from these causes showed a gratifying decrease in 1939 as compared with previous years; but because of increased fatalities from electrocution the total deaths in 1939 as compared with 1938 decreased by only one.

Here is the record for the past two years:

	1939			
	Outside	Inside	Misc.	Total
Men	Men	Men		
Electrocution	40	2	3	45
Falls (fractures, breaks)	7	17	—	24
Burns (explosions)	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	3	3	10
Tuberculosis	1	14	1	16
Pneumonia	7	17	11	35
Total				134

	1938			
	Outside	Inside	Misc.	Total
Men	Men	Men		
Electrocution	31	3	—	34
Falls (fractures, breaks)	11	11	2	24
Burns (explosions)	2	—	—	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	—	4	2	6
Tuberculosis	2	17	1	20
Pneumonia	16	32	1	49
Total				135

The complete record for the years from 1922 through 1937 was published in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL of September, 1938, and to those interested copies will be furnished on request. It

is quite clearly evident that the number of fatalities follows the curve of the employment trend. The smallest number of deaths—80—was recorded in 1933 when employment was at its lowest point. The next smallest total—98—was in 1935, another low point of employment.

But never before has the number of deaths from electrocution formed so high a percentage of the total number of deaths, indicating that this is now the greatest hazard our members face in their employment. In former years the proportions of electrocutions to total deaths resulting from conditions of employment have varied, but they have never reached so high a proportion as in 1939 as the following tabulation shows:

Year	Electrocutions	Total Deaths
1939	45	134
1938	34	135
1937	25	144
1936	10	119
1935	15	98
1934	19	111
1933	14	80
1932	18	103
1931	17	118
1930	26	151
1929	31	181
1928	34	128
1927	27	108
1926	33	122
1925	40	129
1924	45	148
1923	29	115
1922	31	109

## MOBILE GENERATORS

(Continued from page 576)

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Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, each	.30
Labels, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holder, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Per 100	3.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Sec- retary's 26 tab index	6.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal	4.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
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(Extra Heavy Binding)			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Single Copies	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75	Rituals, each	.25

METAL



1225 LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



## A WAR WON WITHOUT AN UMBRELLA

Now, friends, I can tell the story  
Of how I won the war;  
It was my lust for blood, I guess,  
That brought glory to my door.  
It was back in nineteen forty  
That the conflict did take place,  
When I surrounded the enemy,  
Then met them face to face.

My ammunition was the wine keg,  
And my battle ground was home,  
The fifth column met its Waterloo,  
The blitzkrieg met its bomb.  
The parachutists first attacked me,  
Then the tanks advanced with speed,  
The artillery was covering  
Their infantry in the lead.

Booming planes were dropping pineapples,  
Each one landing at my feet,  
And when I went into action  
You should have seen those boche retreat!  
I attacked first from the left flank,  
And left a toll of thousands dead,  
Then I thrust out with my right—  
It was then the army fled.

I destroyed each enemy division  
As they appeared in early dawn,  
And conquered all the generals  
With just my mighty brawn;  
Blood was spilled quite freely  
As the thousands lay there dead,  
Tanks and other war material  
I ordered to the flames be fed.

I'll never forget that battle  
That I had with them that night,  
I taught the nazi's party  
What it is to have a fight.  
Herr Hitler now is gentle,  
And respects the working man,  
For he bears the scars of battle  
Where my bayonet hit his pan.

Goebbels is not wearing medals now,  
I ended his power and strife,  
He's wearing a ball and chain now,  
And becomingly garbed in a stripe.  
I then took the Communist Party  
And cast them out to sea,  
And taxed all the spaghetti  
That came from Italy.

The lime juicers, I mean the British,  
They, too, lost some power.  
They don't drink tea at four now,  
You see, I changed the hour.  
Now it's America for Americans,  
All foreigners are taboo,  
The Bund salutes the Stars and Stripes,  
The spaghetti-benders, too.

But now the battle's over  
For I'm sober, as you see,  
But the Dukeshire front was active  
While I was on that spree.  
But I've given a fair example  
Of what one Irishman would try  
If it ever came to the question  
Of invading army or a spy.

Every red-blooded worker  
Is a one-man tank,  
Glad to protect America,  
Proud to be called a Yank.

"The Duke"  
EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,  
L. U. No. 245, Toledo.



## SMART PUP

Since Brother Jimmie Altie wrote about his coon hunt, he has been bragging quite a bit about that dog. Now I am sending you a story about a dog—and this was some dog! Being a quail hunter, I like dogs, and that was quite a hunt I took over that setter pup.

An officer at Fort Omaha, Nebr., had a setter pup that went with him day after day when he took his signal corps men out for practice in wigwagging messages. That fall, the officer decided to try his setter out on birds, and invited me to go along. We were going through a section of underbrush and small pines, with the dog about 600 feet ahead of us, trailing back and forth. Suddenly the dog stopped, and his tail shot straight up in the air, waving frantically. Then the tail began to move more deliberately.

The officer watched it intently, much astonished. Could he believe his eyes? The dog was wigwagging a message. And this is the message the officer read:

H-A-V-E — Y-O-U — A-N-Y — B-U-C-K-S-H-O-T? I-F-N-O-T-R-U-N-Q-U-I-C-K—B-I-G—B-R-O-W-N—B-E-A-R—J-U-S-T—A-H-E-A-D — A-N-D — C-O-M-I-N-G — Y-O-U-R—W-A-Y."

JOHN AIKEN,  
L. U. No. B-309.

\* \* \*

## ED'S FORM UPSETS A MEDALIST

Eddie Doyle, member of L. U. No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill., has been working on a deck job, this summer, and collected a glorious tan. But when Ed is off the job, he looks like a bond salesman. Recently, he attended the convention of the Western Section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, in Kansas City, pinch-hitting for Bert Reed, the regular inspector, who was unable to attend. Strolling through the lobby of the President Hotel, he was buttonholed by a tall, well-dressed man with a Boston accent who looked at the name on the delegate's badge and introduced himself.

They shook hands and talked of this and that a moment, then the tall man said, "Apparently, you have been out a great deal this summer, Mr. Doyle. What is your average for the 18-hole course?"

"About seven outlets a day," Ed replied gravely.

"Remarkable!" murmured the easterner. He walked away, obviously puzzled by the terminology of these western golfers.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.



Quite a swing to this one, it ought to be set to music. But look out HE doesn't lose you, 'cause HE's all set to confuse you.

## WHAT THE VOLT-AMPERE SAID TO THE MEGOHM

Oh, the helper, the helper,  
The wise young alec-whelper,  
Who is prompt to answer with back-lip;  
He seems to like to tease him,  
And with dirty looks does freeze him,  
While to and fro he's apt to skip.

Who, the journeyman?  
No, the helper.

He tells him to raise the ladder,  
And to cut the idle chatter,  
As he foots it and he's on the other end;  
But the blooming ladder slips,  
And comes down upon his hips,  
While he scampers laughing with a bend.

Who, the journeyman?  
No, the helper.

He also drives him nuts,  
With questions of ifs and buts,  
When he orders, "Pronto, fetch a dufflicker!"  
But the kid he does impart  
When he shows he's getting smart  
By bringing back a rope, with a snicker.

Who, the journeyman?  
No, the helper.

He's on a rafter, in the clear  
Working up in the stratosphere,  
With a slipknot to a plank for him to haul;  
But the knot slipped the plank  
When he gave the rope a yank,  
And made him dodge the issue on a fall.

Who, the journeyman?  
No, the helper.

At last the helper takes his exam,  
Sans lip, sans skip, sans slip, and—  
To the glory ranks he's promoted and rated,  
To a point of perfection he's been found,  
He's arrived on solid ground,  
And is finally, fully vindicated.

Who, the helper?  
No, the journeyman.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

\* \* \*

Just to keep the score even here's an answer to Lineman Lennie.

## DON'T FORGET

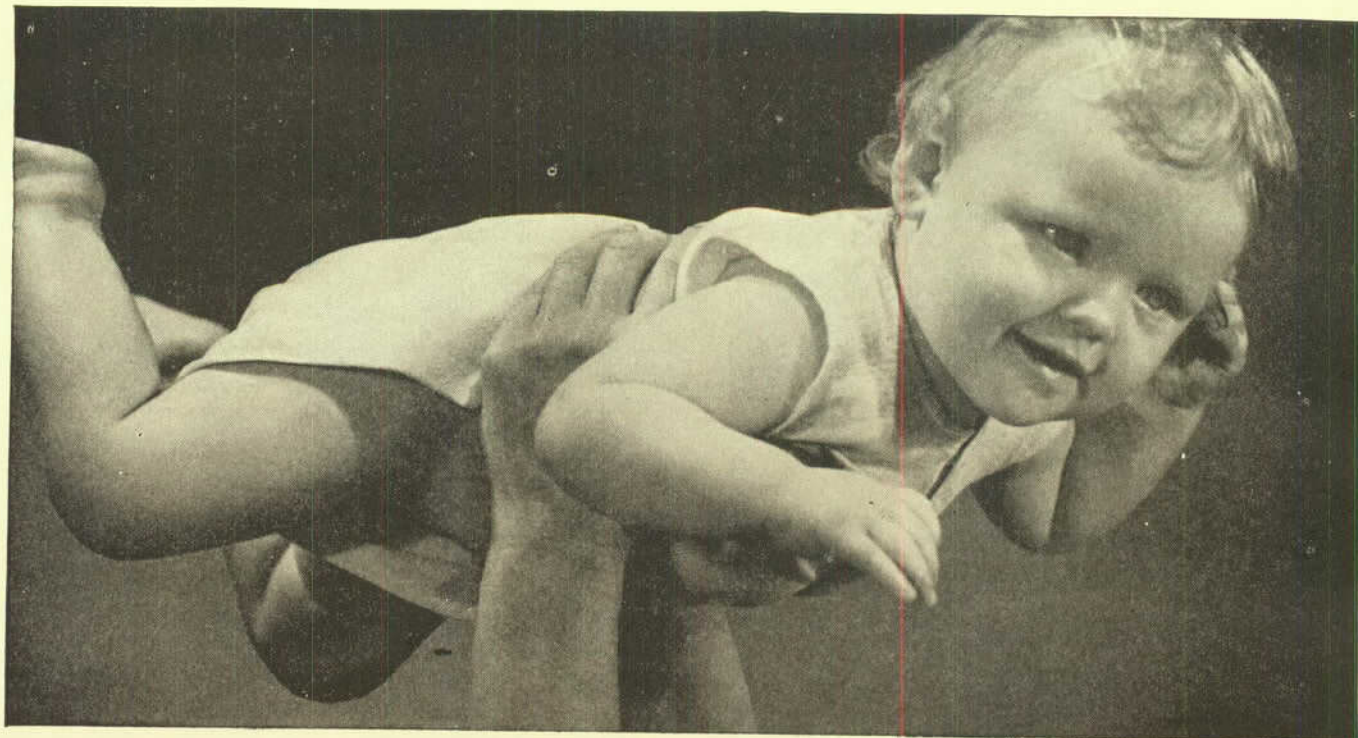
Apologies to Lineman Lennie, L. U. No. B-702

Election time let us not forget,  
With the U. S. A. fifty billion in debt,  
Here's a chance to put an everlasting ending  
To the enormous, heedless and reckless spending.

Many were forced to take out withdrawal;  
Some couldn't keep up their dues at all.  
Remember the one who helped make it so?  
Proper decision can bring you more dough.

Prosperity and good wages can't hope to be  
With thousands upon thousands on charity.  
A wise choice eliminates a later regret;  
Election time let us don't forget.

VIRGIL ALDRICH, I. O.,  
Gen. Delivery, Las Vegas, Nev.



# ***HER HEALTH IS IN YOUR HANDS***

Before this child reaches maturity, Tuberculosis may be eradicated from the United States.

But remember, she is growing up in a world where Tuberculosis still causes more fatalities between the ages of 15 and 19 than any other disease!

By buying and using Christmas Seals you will enable your Local Tuberculosis Association to continue a year-round fight that has helped to reduce the death rate from Tuberculosis by 75% during the last 33 years!

So protect this child—and every child in your community.



**BUY  
CHRISTMAS  
SEALS**

The National, State and Local  
Tuberculosis Associations  
in the United States